

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1913.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
Stamped Edition, 4d.

**ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**  
In South Kensington.—THE GREAT ROSE SHOW, June 25.—Admission (by Tickets purchased previous to the day) to the Public, 5s.; Fellows' Privileged Tickets, 2s. 6d. Doors open at Two; Military Bands at Three.

**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS.**  
REGENCY PARK.  
THE LAST EXHIBITION OF PLANTS, FLOWERS and FRUIT this season will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, July 2nd.—Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, by orders from Subscribers, price 5s.; or on the day of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. Gates open at Two o'clock.

**ARUNDEL SOCIETY.**  
Members and the Public are invited to call at the Office and inspect Three Water-Colour Drawings, recently received from Monsieur Schultz, taken from important Frescoes by Fra Angelico Ghirlandajo, and A. del Sarto, and designed to represent the actual condition of the originals.  
JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.  
31, Old Bond-street.

**ARUNDEL SOCIETY.**  
A Chromo-lithograph from the Fresco of 'Christ among the Doctors,' by Luni, at Saronno, is NOW READY, as an Occasional Publication.—Price to Members, 2s.; to Strangers, 3s.  
JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.  
31, Old Bond-street.

**LIVERPOOL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.** Old Post Office-place, Church-street.—The Friends and Patrons of the Liverpool Academy and the Society of Fine Arts having last year united in forming the Institution of Fine Arts in Liverpool, and the arrangement of Amateurs and Artists, the ANNUAL EXHIBITION will this year OPEN on SATURDAY, the 3rd of SEPTEMBER, and CLOSE DECEMBER 31st. All Works must arrive in Liverpool on or before the 25th of August, and the Exhibition will be awarded to the best Painting in Oil in the Exhibition.  
London Agent, Mr. BOURLER, 17, Nassau-street.  
Be careful to direct to J. Scott, the Secretary to the Institution of Fine Arts, Old Post Office-place, Church-street, Liverpool.  
June 15, 1864.

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL MEMORIAL.**  
H.R.H. THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.  
THE COMMITTEE OF ADVISE nominated by Her Majesty, prior to inviting Designs for the Scottish National Memorial to the Prince Consort, are willing to receive suggestions as to SITES that may be considered eligible in Edinburgh or its immediate neighbourhood. No suggestions can be received after the 1st of July.  
W. S. WALKER, Honorary Secretary.  
125, George-street, Edinburgh.  
June 9, 1864.

**FIFTY-POUND PRIZE ESSAY on the VIVISECTION OF ANIMALS.**  
1. Is it necessary or justifiable for the purpose of giving dexterity to the operator?  
2. Is it necessary or justifiable for the general purposes of science; and if so, under what limitations?  
The Committee of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals offer a PREMIUM of 50l. for the BEST ESSAY on the above Proposition; such Essay to be in the opinion of the judges sound, conclusive, and convincing. Competitors to deliver their MSS., with Name, under seal, to the undersigned (or apply for an extension of time), on or before the 1st of August next.  
JOHN COLMAN, Secretary.  
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 15, Pall Mall, S.W.  
June 14, 1864.

**ENGLISH CHURCH at NAPLES.**—The Site was presented by GARIBOLDI to the English Nation immediately after his triumphant entry into Naples as Dictator (see *Athenæum* of June 12).  
The building is advancing, but funds are still required to accomplish the Dictator's wish, and the Committee will gladly receive subscriptions from those who may desire to assist in erecting a place of worship worthy as well of the gift of Garibaldi and of the most populous and beautiful city of Italy as the people to whom it was given.  
The following Bankers have kindly consented to receive subscriptions: Union Bank; Smith, Payne & Smith, 1, Lombard-street; Williams, Deacon & Co., 90, Birchin-lane; Ransom, Brown & Co., 1, Pall Mall East; Herries, Farquhar & Co., 16, St. James's-street.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY, June 25.—GREAT COMBINED FETE, GREAT ROSE SHOW of the Season.—Doors open at Ten, New Picture Gallery, 2s.—ROSE SHOW from Twelve till Six.—MILITARY and ORCHESTRAL BANDS at intervals.—DISPLAY OF GREAT FOUNTAINS at Three.—GREAT MUSICAL PERFORMANCE, five hundred performers, on Handel Orchestra, from Four till Half-past Five o'clock.—Great Organ Performance and Promenade.—Admission, by payment at doors of the Palace, 5s.; or by Guinea Season Tickets. Season Tickets at the Entrances.**

**BELEAST ANACREONTIC SOCIETY.**  
WANTED, by the above Society, a GENTLEMAN competent to act as Leader and Conductor.—For particulars as to salary, &c., apply to WILLIAM CARSON, Honorary Secretary, Victoria-buildings, Belfast.

**EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES in a PRIVATE FAMILY.**—A Lady, residing within a few minutes' walk of Kensington Gardens, is a situation particularly suited for children from India, is desirous of receiving TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES to educate with her own Daughters. Terms, Sixty Guinea per annum, including English, French, Drawing, Piano and Singing.—Address E. S. J., Mann Nephews, 20, Cornhill, E.C.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—A Married Clergyman of Trinity, Cambridge, First Classman in the Classical Tripos, who prepares a few Boys with his own Sons for the Public Schools, has VACANCIES for next term. His house, standing in large grounds within a quarter of a mile of the sea, enjoys one of the healthiest towns on the South Coast.—Address L. H. S., Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 136, Strand.

**TO TEACHERS OF SCIENCE.**—A RESIDENT MASTER is REQUIRED in a SCHOOL where there is a large and well-furnished Laboratory; one with a knowledge of French and German preferred.—Address, stating age, experience, and salary required, the Rev. ARTHUR KING, College, Chester.

**ENGLISH MASTER.—WANTED,** in a First-Class Classical School, an ENGLISH MASTER competent to teach the English Language, Literature, and History to Advanced Pupils.—Apply, by letter, to A. K. ANNOT, Grove House, Tottenham.

**EDUCATION.—ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** founded by Queen Elizabeth, for the SONS of GENTLEMEN of limited income exclusively. Board, superior education, including printed books, at a cost to the friends of 25 guineas annually. THREE VACANCIES the ensuing election.—Address H. D. MASTER, at Messrs. Reeves', 113, Cheap-side.

**WANTED, by a GRADUATE of OXFORD** (married), a MASTERSHIP, or PRIZE PUPILS, in or near London. He has had experience in teaching, and has prepared pupils for the Woolwich and Army Examinations. Good references and testimonials.—D. N., 60, Gloucester-street, Euston-square, S.W.

**KENSINGTON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,** 30, Kensington-square.—For Tuition in the Classical Division, 12 Guineas per annum; in the English Division, 9 Guineas; in the Preparatory, 6 Guineas.—Prospectuses on application.

**EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE.**—DR. RADERMACHER'S Establishment, situate in the most pleasant part of this favourite locality, for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG GENTLEMEN, is conducted by Himself, with the assistance of Professors. Pupils have all the advantages of a Public School combined with the comforts of a Home.—Prospectuses and Terms, with highly-respectable references in London, can be obtained of Messrs. WILLIS & SOTHERMAN, Booksellers, 136, Strand, London.

**DR. ALTSCHUL'S Practical Method** invariably enables his Pupils to speak, read and write ITALIAN, SPANISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN, in a very short time.—ELOCUTION Taught.—TWO LANGUAGES Taught—one through the medium of another on the same Terms as One, at the Pupil's or at his House. Prepares for the Universities, Army, and C. S. EXAMINATIONS.—*Acad. Dr. A. enseigne très-prompement l'Anglais par les langues étrangères.*—9, Old Bond-street, W.

**DR. ALTSCHUL** refers to Peers, Peeresses, Members of Parliament, Government Officials, Clergymen, eminent Military and Naval Men, Distinguished Members of the Learned Professions, as also to Gentlemen of the highest repute in City circles,—former or present Pupils,—all of whom will bear Testimony to the uniform and speedy success which attends his Easy, Natural, Practical and CONVERSATIONAL Method of imparting GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN, FRENCH.—9, Old Bond-street, W.

**MILL-HILL SCHOOL, N.W.**  
Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A., Head-Master.  
THE NEXT SESSION will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, August 3.  
Applications for Prospectuses to be made to the HEAD-MASTER the School, or to Mr. G. D. BARTLET, D.D., Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.

**A LADY,** conducting a superior and long-established Ladies' School, at Brighton, will have Vacancies for TWO PUPILS after Midsummer.—Terms, 100 Guineas a year. Accomplishments upon the usual terms.—Letters to X. Y. Z., at Marshall's British and Foreign Library, 31, Edgeware-road, will meet with immediate attention.

**A GENTLEMAN,** who has been many years connected with the Press, including a lengthened experience as Manager in the Office of a Great Newspaper, and subsequently Editor of a Weekly Journal, is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT in either of these capacities. Satisfactory Testimonials and References.—Letters addressed F. G., Goddards', Stationers', 24, Great Portland-street, W.

**POETRY, PLAYS and PLAYERS.**  
Topography, History and Coins. Dictionaries, Glossaries and Vocabularies, will be found in MILLER'S SELECT LIST OF BOOKS, for JULY, published this day, gratis, and post free for two postage-stamps.—JOHN MILLER, Bookseller, 16, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

**THE GREATEST GENERAL OF THE AGE.**—A Gentlemanly man of ability, having concluded Engagement in connection with the above, is desirous of his services in COLLECTING MSS., or as SECRETARY LIBRARIAN.—ADDRESS ALPHA, No. 304, Strand, London, W.C.

**AN EXPERIENCED EDITOR and NEWS-PAPER CONTRIBUTOR,** who has for years edited a London Daily Paper, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Would supply Leads or a London Letter to a Provincial Journal, on moderate terms.—O. P. Q., Peel's Coffee House, Fleet-street.

**TO AUTHORS.**—A READER at the British Museum, long accustomed to Literary Work of every kind, is now at liberty to undertake to COLLECT MATERIALS, or COPY MSS. for Authors and Editors.—Translations from French and German undertaken.—M. S., Post-office, Kentish Town-road, N.W.

**THE EDITOR of a leading Country Paper,** who has had considerable experience on the London and Provincial Press as Editor, Sub-editor, Reviewer, and Reporter, wants an ENGAGEMENT on a respectable Journal of Liberal Politics.—Address A. B., 6, South View, Eaton-road, Chester.

**TO AUTHORS, POETS, DOCTORS, and Others.**—Several Original, Unpublished Manuscripts, comprising Tales, Essays, Poetry, and Medical Works, the late Property of deceased Writers, and of literary labour promptly attended to at PATTERSON'S LITERARY AGENCY, 12a, Carlton-street, Regent-street, London.

**NOTICE.**—The 'ORCHESTRA' will, on and after SATURDAY NEXT, July 2, be published by ADAMS & FRANCIS, 56, Fleet-street, E.C.

**MATTHEW LEWIS,**  
ENGLISH BOOKSELLER,  
26, RUA NOVA DO CARMO, LISBON.  
MAPS, GUIDE BOOKS, NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS.  
Current Literature always on hand.

**PARTNERSHIP.**—WANTED to meet with a Gentleman who would join the Advertiser in Purchasing and Working a Department of an established Publishing Business. Capital required about 1,500l.—Address E. E., care of Mr. Varham, Stationer, 41, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

**AN EXPERIENCED REPORTER** desires an ENGAGEMENT. Ten years' character from one Firm, and other unquestionable references. Age 29.—Address T. B. W., 21, Parr-street, Exeter.

**MAYALL'S NEW SERIES OF PORTRAITS** of EMINENT and ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS.—To be completed about 100 numbers, containing Two original Photographs, handsomely mounted on India paper, 17 inches by 11; accompanied by Memoirs, and stitched in tinted wrapper.

*Contents.*  
Part I. April 1864:—H. H. the Prince of Wales, in his Robes of the Order of the Garter.  
H. H. the Prince Alfred, in Uniform as Lieut. R.N.

Part II. May 1864:—H. H. the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse (group). His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

Part III. June 1864:—Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet-Laureate.  
Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P.

"These are new candidates in photographic Art, for public favour. It will suffice to say they are the productions of Mr. Mayall to give assurance of their merit. Among the first to adopt photography as a profession, he has been among the best, if not the very best; by whom it has been upheld; and the art is undoubtedly much indebted to him for the universal interest it excites. We cannot fear that his 'selection' of subjects will be other than good; there are few persons, eminent or illustrious, in Great Britain who will object to sit to him, for all may be certain of 'mercy' as well as 'justice' in the transcripts that will be made. He has made a most satisfactory beginning. Part I. contains portraits of—about 60—of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred; others of the Royal Family will no doubt follow in due course."  
Art-Journal, May, 1864.

**NOTICE.—THE BRITISH JOURNAL of PHOTOGRAPHY.**—Established 1854.—Price 3d.

**NOTICE.—THE BRITISH JOURNAL of PHOTOGRAPHY.**—The Official Organ of nearly all the Leading Photographic Societies.—London: 2, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

**NOTICE.—THE BRITISH JOURNAL of PHOTOGRAPHY** will be published as a WEEKLY JOURNAL on FRIDAY, July 1, NEXT, and EVERY CELEBRITY FRIDAY.—Price reduced to 3d.—Offices: 2, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

**NOTICE.—THE BRITISH JOURNAL of PHOTOGRAPHY.**—The great and increasing demand for the Trade has rendered it necessary to REMOVED the Office from Liverpool to LONDON, where in future it will be published at the Offices, 2, YORK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C. WEEKLY every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, instead of semi-monthly, as heretofore.—Price 3d.

**NOTICE.—THE BRITISH JOURNAL of PHOTOGRAPHY.**—Annual Subscription (payable in advance), 12s.; to go free by post, 17s. 4d.—Offices: 2, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

**NOTICE.—THE BRITISH JOURNAL of PHOTOGRAPHY** may be ordered through all Booksellers and News-vendors, or direct from the Offices: 2, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

**NOTICE.—THE BRITISH JOURNAL of PHOTOGRAPHY.**—The Trade may be supplied every Friday, at One o'clock.—Offices: 2, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

**NOTICE.—THE BRITISH JOURNAL of PHOTOGRAPHY.**—The very extensive Circulation of this Journal in Great Britain and Ireland, and throughout the World, ensures to all Photographic Advertisements the greatest amount of publicity.—Offices: 2, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

**NOTICE.—THE BRITISH JOURNAL of PHOTOGRAPHY.**—The charge for FOUR Lines of the following classes of Advertisements (if prepaid) is ONE SHILLING, viz.—1. Professional Photographers requiring Assistants. 2. Operators, &c., wanting Situations. 3. Photographic Premises to be Let or Sold. 4. Second-hand Photographic Apparatus for Sale. Each additional line, 6d. Letters and Answers received up to Wednesday Evening, and small Advertisements up to twelve o'clock noon on Thursday.—Offices: 2, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

**THE STUDIO:** a Collection of PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of LIVING ARTISTS, taken in the style of the Old Masters, by AN ASSOCIATION of the best Artists, publishing in 6, on folio mounts, publishing in 5 Parts, each Part containing 12 portraits each, 12. 1s. per Part, or 7s. 6d. each complete.

The following will appear in the Studio:—  
Calderson, F. H. Gale, W.  
Ford, T. A. R. A. Hodgson, J. E.  
Phillips, J. R. A. Leighton, S.  
Watson, J. D. Keene, C.  
Elmore, A. R. Millais, J. E. A. N. P.  
Published by H. Hering, 137, Regent-street, London.

**DR. PICK'S LECTURES** on MEMORY, on WEDNESDAYS, at 3 o'clock, at King's College, For PRIVATE TUTORING, and BOOKS (on Memory, 2s. 6d.; On Language, 3s. 6d.; by post on receipt of stamps), address 40, Bryanston-square, Portman-square.

**THE PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, GRAVES.** END, combines the main features of the best Middle Schools with the distinctive characteristics of our ancient Classical Schools; and the course of Study is such as to fit a Boy either for business or for professional life. Pupils are prepared for the Civil Service Examinations, for the Oxford and Cambridge University Local Examinations, and for Matriculation at the London University.

Head-Master—Mr. M. GUTTERIDGE, R.A.

**THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.**—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France and Germany. No charge to Principals.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ALFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.** Head-Master—The Rev. C. U. DASENT, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Terms:—Boards: Forty Guineas per year; Thirty-five Guineas for Boys under twelve years of age.

For particulars apply to the Head-Master.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION** and B.A. OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE LOCAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, &c. The REV. W. KIRKES, LL.B., RECEIVES A FEW PUPILS to Board and Educate, or to prepare for Public Examinations. For further particulars, apply to the Rev. W. KIRKES, St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, London.

**BROOMFIELD HOUSE, HEADINGLEY, LEEDS.**—Mr. J. H. MILLARD, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Editor of several Classical Works, receives a small number of PUPILS, whose education is conducted entirely by himself. He has prepared pupils for the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, the Oxford Local Examinations, and Public Schools.

**NUMISMATICS.**—The CATALOGUE (by Mr. Cart. 3s. Great Portland-street) of the valuable COINS of LIEUT.-GEN. DRUMMOND is NEARLY READY. The Collection includes a "Union and Medal of Queen Mary Jacopo Trezzo, valued at 100*l.*, to be sold 18th July, and three following days, at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's.

**OLD BOOKS.**—JOHN WILSON'S CATALOGUE, No. 10, including History, Biography, Poetry, Topography, Numismatics, &c. is JUST READY. Free for one stamp. JOHN WILSON, 68, Great Russell-street, W.C., five doors west of the British Museum.

**NUMISMATIC BOOKS FOR SALE,** a Priced Catalogue of (price Three-pence); also a Catalogue of Antiquities and Curiosities (price Three-pence); and of Autograph Letters (gratis): sent post free on application to W. S. LINDCOLN & SON, 468, New Oxford-street, London.

**NUMISMATIC ATLAS of the ROMAN EMPIRE,** with 216 Portraits, copied from Coins, 8vo, cloth, 4*l.* 6*s.*, can be obtained only of W. S. LINDCOLN & SON, 468, New Oxford-street, London.

**CHEAP BOOKS at BULL'S LIBRARY.**—Surplus Copies of Keble's Life of Bp. Wilson—Speke's Journey of the Nile—Dean Stanley's Sermons in the East—Miss Cumming's History of Christian Names, and many other Books, are now on Sale, at reduced Prices, at the NEW and SPACIOUS premises now occupied by BULL'S LIBRARY, 58, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, W. Catalogues gratis.

**THE ENGLISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY COMPANY (Limited),** 15, OLD BOND-STREET, W.

The Company guarantee the circulation of all new works of value, or interest, immediately after publication. The Library embraces special Departments of Science, and the Liberal professions and of Foreign Literature in all its branches.

Books are delivered to Town Subscribers by the Company's Carriage daily within a radius of three miles, and twice weekly within five miles.

Terms of Subscription from Two Guineas upwards. Details of Terms for Town and Country Subscribers, forwarded on application. Holders of ten shares and upwards entitled to special advantages as Subscribers.

**PRIZE POEMS** receiving the 100 Guineas offered in the Advertisement, 'HO! FOR A SHAKESPEARE,' and awarded by Messrs. Webster, J. Stuart Coyne, Andrew Halliday, George Rose, and Thomas S. Stirling. Illustrated with Lithograph Portraits of Queen Elizabeth and the Queen of Beauty. Can be had gratis at all the best Drapers in the Kingdom, or forwarded, on receipt of stamped address to Day & Bore, Lithographers to the Queen, Publishers, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

**WORKS of ART,** carriage free to all parts of the United Kingdom.—The Sermon on the Mount, gorgeously illuminated in a series of 27 Plates, by W. and G. Audley, elegantly bound, published at 12*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, and 8*l.* 8*s.*; now reduced to 6*l.* 6*s.*, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*—Robert's Sketches of the Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia, with 250 beautiful Plates and Letter-press, by Rev. G. Croly, LL.D., published at 7*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, 9*l.*, and 11*l.* 11*s.*; now reduced to 3*l.* 18*s.*, 4*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, and 4*l.* 10*s.*—The Art of Illuminating, by W. R. Thorne and M. Digby Wyatt, published at 2*l.*, now reduced to 30*s.*—Detailed Prospectuses and Catalogues gratis and post-free.—London: 8, T. GILBERT, 4, Cophthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, E.C.

**CARRIAGE FREE** to all parts of the United Kingdom.—SCOTT'S NOVELS, People's Edition, with 100 Plates, and all the Author's Introductions and Notes, 5 vols. large 8vo, handsomely bound in half calf gilt, cloth sides, 2*l.* 6*s.*, pub. at 3*l.* 6*s.*; Another Edition, with Notes and Woodcuts, 35 vols. in 13, handsomely bound in half calf gilt, 2*l.* 6*s.*, pub. at 3*l.* 6*s.*—Encyclopædia Britannica, Eighth Edition, with Plates, Maps, and numerous Engravings, complete, with Index, 22 vols. 4to, half Russia, cloth sides, 22*l.* 14*s.*, pub. at 32*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Clearance sale, and 25 per cent. catalogues gratis and post-free.—London: 8, T. GILBERT, 4, Cophthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, E.C.

## THE RESTORATION OF BATH ABBEY CHURCH.

Mr. G. G. SCOTT has surveyed this edifice and advised extensive structural repairs, as essential to its preservation and the safety of the public. At the same time, the adoption of other recommendations of Mr. Scott is deemed most desirable. Only half the building has hitherto been under public view, and the space quite inadequate to the demand for accommodation, while the seats for the poor are especially inconvenient. It is, therefore, proposed to appropriate the entire area to the improved accommodation of a larger congregation. The ceiling of the Choir and Transepts is a groined vaulting of stone; that of the Nave is of plaster of inferior design, and in a decayed state. Mr. Scott recommends the continuation of the stone groined vaulting through the Nave, according to the intention of the builders.

The probable cost of the whole work, to be executed under Mr. Scott's direction, is 20,000*l.*; 3,670*l.* have been raised, and a contract signed for a portion of the work, which has been commenced.

The extent to which the restoration will be carried depends on the amount contributed by the public. Although the Parish Church of the smallest parish in Bath, its congregation is drawn from all parts of the city, and is largely augmented by those who, in quest of health or pleasure, sojourn for a brief season in Bath. Hence, it is believed, many will take an interest in the renovation and improvement of this sacred structure who have no immediate connection with the city or its Abbey Church.

Donations will be gratefully received at any of the Banks or Libraries in Bath; or may be sent to Messrs. Turgill & Co. Bankers, Bath; or their London agents, Messrs. Dumas & Co., Cornhill; to the account of the Bath Abbey Church Restoration Fund.

CHARLES KEMBLE, Rector.

Chairman of the Committee.

THOMAS GILL, Treasurer.

WILLIAM LONG, } Secretaries.  
RICHARD STOTHERT, }  
FREDERICK SHUM, }

## MUDE'S LIBRARY.

### TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

This Library was Established in 1840, in order to promote the widest possible circulation of the best Works in HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, TRAVEL and ADVENTURE, and the higher Class of FICTION.

From its commencement, Books of every shade of opinion, on all subjects of public interest, have been freely added; in many cases hundreds, and in some instances thousands, of copies of the principal Works of the day having been provided for the use of Subscribers.

Fresh copies of all the leading Books continue to be added as the demand increases, and an ample supply is taken of all the best New Works as they appear.

The Collection of Standard Works, to which all Subscribers have ready access, and which is now by many thousand volumes the largest in the World, will be still further augmented from time to time by the addition of copies of the New Editions of those Works of the best Authors which are still in demand.

Class A. Subscription (for the Newest Books), ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM and UPWARDS, according to the Number of Volumes required.

Class B. Subscription—HALF-A-GUINEA PER ANNUM.

A List of Works recently added to the Library, a Revised Catalogue of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale, and Lists of Books in Ornamental Bindings, adapted for Presents and School Prizes, are now ready, and will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

New Oxford-street, London, June 15, 1864.

## MUDE'S LIBRARY.

### NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

Boxes and Parcels of the Best and Newest Books are forwarded daily from MUDE'S LIBRARY to every part of the Country.

Two or three Friends, in or out of the neighbourhood, may unite in one Subscription, and obtain a constant succession of the principal Books of the Season, on moderate terms, and with the least possible delay.

Prospectuses, postage free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDE, New Oxford-street, London.

Branch Establishments: Cross-street, Manchester; and Temple-street, Birmingham.

## MUDE'S LIBRARY.

### CHEAP BOOKS.

Purchasers of Books for Public or Private Libraries, Merchants, Shipping Agents, intending Emigrants, and others, are respectfully invited to apply for the REVISED LIST of Works withdrawn from MUDE'S LIBRARY for Sale.

The List contains the names of more than One Thousand Works of the Past and Present Seasons, many of which are now offered for the first time at greatly-reduced prices.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDE, New Oxford-street, London.

City Office—4, King-street, Cheapside.

Branch Establishments: Cross-street, Manchester; and Temple-street, Birmingham.

## MUDE'S LIBRARY.

### BOOKS FOR PRESENTS and SCHOOL PRIZES.

A REVISED LIST of Choice Books, in ornamental bindings, adapted for Presents and School Prizes, carefully selected from C. E. MUDE'S Surplus Stock, is NOW READY, and will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDE, New Oxford-street, London.

City Office—4, King-street, Cheapside.

Branch Establishments: Cross-street, Manchester; and Temple-street, Birmingham.

**A BOOKSELLER'S ASSISTANT,** accustomed to Classification and Arrangement of Libraries, would be glad to occupy himself in the same during an interval of engagements, either in a Private Library or for the Trade.—Address G. F. COWIE, 26, St. Thomas-street, N., London.

**TOURISTS** derive additional pleasure in their rambles when accompanied with MINERAL, ROCKS and FOSSILS.—Mr. TENNANT, Geologist, 140, Strand, London, gives Practical Instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen, and from his extensive and carefully selected collection of more than thousand specimens, persons are enabled in a dozen or twenty minutes to identify the ordinary components of Rocks, and most of the Minerals and Metals used in the Arts. Mr. Tennant can also supply Elementary Geological Collections at 5*s.*, 10*s.*, 20*s.* to 100 Guineas each.

Atte y<sup>r</sup> GRIFFINS, 44, High Holborn, W.C.

**T. MORING,** Heraldic Engraver and Artist.—Seals, Dies, Plates, Brasses, Heraldic Painting. Crest on Die, 7*s.*; on Seal 1*s.* Solid Gold 15-Carat Hall-marked Ring, engraved with Crest, 3 Guineas. Illustrated Price List post free.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. J. & R. McCracken, Wine Merchants and General and Foreign Agents, beg to inform their Friends and Patrons that, in consequence of the Premises at No. 7, Old Jewry, which they have occupied upwards of thirty years, being about to be pulled down, they have REMOVED TO more extensive Premises, at

No. 38, QUEEN-STREET, CANNON-STREET WEST, E.C., where they hope for a continuance of the Patronage hitherto accorded to them. J. & R. M.C. are the SOLE AGENTS for Bouvier's celebrated SWISS CHAMPAGNE, price 3*s.* per dozen. Quarts per dozen, and BARON RICASSOLI'S celebrated BROUILLON WINE (which much resembles Claret), price 1*s.* per dozen.

Port, Sherries, Claret, Champagne, and other Foreign Wines and Cognac, as per Price-Lists; to be had on application.

## ON SALE.

**A LARGE FIRST-CLASS MICROSCOPE,** by Smith, Beck & Beck, with six Powers—3-inch to 1*1*/<sub>2</sub>-inch.—Polarizing Apparatus, Paraboloid, &c. &c. The Powers are quite modern, and very perfect. The instrument taken in selecting the very choicest of the above eminent makers. A considerable reduction will be taken from the original cost.—Apply to ABRAHAM & CO. Lord-street, Liverpool.

**THE SALE of the late MR. JARMAN'S MISSALS and ILLUMINATIONS.**—Mr. C. W. WING, who made between 300 and 350 of the separate Illuminations on vellum, from the Originals in the British Museum, &c., is free to undertake the COPYING of WORKS of ART.

33, Islington, Kentish Town, N.W.

**HYDROPATHIC SANATORIUM.—SUDBROOK PARK, Richmond Hill, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. EDWARD LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin. Univ.**

For the treatment of chronic diseases, principally the combined natural agents—air, exercise, water and diet. The Turkish Baths, on the Premises, under Dr. Lane's medical direction.

**BOOKBINDING**—in the MONASTIC, GROTTO, MATIOLI and ILLUMINATED styles—in the most superior manner, by English and Foreign workmen.

JOSEPH ZAEHNDORE, BOOKBINDER TO THE KING OF HANOVER, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 30, BRYDGES-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.

**GILT and OXFORD FRAMES** for Photographs, Paintings, &c., from 1*s.* each.

The STEREOGRAPHIC COMPANY have now opened a FRAME DEPARTMENT, and invite the attention of the Public to their Prices.

KINDS of PICTURES framed, ringed and roped ready for hanging. Hooks and brass rods provided.

The Trade and Shippers supplied.

**EXHIBITION, 1862.—GILT FRAMED PHOTOGRAPHS** of all the Choicest Subjects, Size, 2*1*/<sub>2</sub> by 1*1*/<sub>2</sub>, this day, June 1st, reduced to 8*s.* each.

The above are the cheapest artistic pictures ever issued. Lists of subjects forwarded on enclosing stamp.

STEREOGRAPHIC COMPANY, Sole Photographers to the Exhibition, 84, Cheapside, and 110, Regent-street.

DEBENTURES AT 5*s.* 5*d.* AND 6 PER CENT.

**CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.** Subscribed Capital, 350,000*l.*

Directors.

LAWFORD ALLAND, Esq., Chairman.

Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.

Harry George Gordon, Esq.

George Ireland, Esq.

Manager—C. J. BRAINE, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to ISSUE DEBENTURES for One, Three, and Five Years, at 5*s.*, and 6 per Cent. respectively.

They are also prepared to invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the Guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Office of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

By order, JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

## Sales by Auction

### WAKEFIELD.

Extensive and Interesting Sale of Ancient and Modern Literature.

**MR. BECKET** begs to announce that he has received Instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 28th June, and following days of Business, on the Premises, BRAD-STREET, WAKEFIELD, the whole of the Valuable and Extensive STOCK of BOOKS in GENERAL LITERATURE, of the late MR. CRIVER, Bookseller and Stationer. The Stock comprises upwards of 8,000 Volumes, and the late Proprietor being well known as a Collector of Rare and Scarce Works for more than 60 years, furnishes an excellent opportunity for Connoisseurs to supply themselves with Ancient and Standard Productions.

Catalogues may be had one week prior to the Sale, on application to the Auctioneer; Mr. Horridge, Printer and Bookseller; and at the place of Sale.

Sale to commence each Morning at 11 o'clock.





Now ready, price One Shilling, No. I.

## THE "MONTH," for JULY: a First-Class Magazine, of Literature, Art and Science.

Contents.

Constance Sherwood: an Historical Tale. By Lady Georgiana Fullerton.—Chap. I.  
A Few Words for Henry Stuart. By Henry James Coleridge, D.D.  
Ekhumu: a Poem. By Barry Cornwall.  
Recollections of an Old City. By Julia Kavanagh.  
The French Art Exhibition of 1864.  
Half Out of the World.  
Violet's Freak.  
Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, and all Book-sellers.

## COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

Contents for JULY. No. DXXIII.

- I. PROGRESS IN A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.
- II. LA GLORIA. By NICHOLAS MICHELL.
- III. WON OVER: or, the COUNTERESS and the JESUIT. By Mrs. BUSHBY. Part VIII.
- IV. THE DINNER TEST OF GRIEF. A VEXED QUESTION. By FRANCIS JACOB.
- V. IRVING AT SUNNYSIDE.
- VI. THE QUEST. Chap. XII.
- VII. TRAVELLERS AFTER HEALTH.
- VIII. STRATHMORE. By the Author of 'GRANVILLE DE VIGNE.' Part XIII.
- IX. THE REIGN OF "WHITE TERROR."
- X. THE YOUNG OFFICER IN INDIA. A TRUE STORY OF CAWNPORE.
- XI. THE PARTING ON THE PRAIRIE.

London: Chapman & Hall, 133, Piccadilly.

## BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

The JULY NUMBER contains

JOHN LAW.

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.

Book V.—The Comte de Horn.

- II. BEN JONSON'S MOROSE. TYPICALLY CONSIDERED. By FRANCIS JACOB.
- III. QUEEN HORTENSE, MOTHER OF NAPOLEON III.
- IV. LOTTERY AND HAZARD. By Dr. MICHELSEN.
- V. MISALLIANCE. From the Danish of JOHAN LUDWIG HEIBERG. By Mrs. BUSHBY. Part V.
- VI. BY STEAMBOAT TO SAINT-CLOUD.
- VII. STREET TRADES IN PARIS.
- VIII. ABOUT DINNERS, WINES, AND DESSERTS.

The GERMAN TOUR OF SIGNOR TOMKINS.  
Chaps. I., II. and III.

By DUPLEY COSTELLO.

London: Chapman & Hall, 133, Piccadilly.

## COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE, AND NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL FOR JULY.

Our Review of Naval Pay—Cavalry Remounts—On the Defence of our Dockyards against Iron-plated Vessels—Experiments at Greenwich—Greenwich Hospital—A Trip to the Army in the Hampshire—The Alabama and the Kearsage—Oswald's Voyage; or, the Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp—The General's Visit to India—The late Sir A. Murray Talloch, Bart.—Four Years on the Gold Coast—The Danish Question—The Relations of Navies—The Federals and the Confederates—Volunteer Review at Slough Park—Promotions and Appointments—Obituary, &c., with all the Naval and Military Intelligence of the Month.  
Bentley & Mackintosh, Publishers, 12, Great Marlborough-street.

## JOURNAL OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY

For JULY, Vol. XXVII., Part II. Just published, price 3s. 6d.

Contents.

- I. MARGANT—DEFECTS AND RESULTS OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORTS.
- II. JULIA—SHIPPING CASUALTIES.
- III. HODGE—WRECKS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.
- IV. HEYWOOD—RESOURCES OF BRAZIL.
- V. SYKES—PRICES OF EDIBLES AND POTABLES IN 1863.

MISCELLANEA AND QUARTERLY TABLES.  
\* \* \* The New Analytical Index, price 3s. 6d.  
London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross.

## THE CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. Illustrated.

The JULY Number (commencing the Fourth Volume) will be ready on TUESDAY, the 28th, price 1s.

Contents.

- OUR BISHOPS AND DEANS. No. IV. The Archbishop of Canterbury. With a Portrait.
- PAPERS ON HYMNS AND HYMN BOOKS. By the Secretary of a Church Choral Association.
- No. I. On some Peculiarities in the Past History of English Hymnody.
- THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' Illustrated by Florence Claxton. Chapter 9. The New Sport.
- No. 10. The Philanthropist.
- OLD ENGLISH WEDDING SERMONS.
- WELCOME THE SORROW THAT COMES SINGLY. A Proverb Paraphrased. By the late Alice A. Waite.
- A DALE PARISH IN YORKSHIRE. With Two Illustrations.
- THE CAUSES AND THE NATURE OF EARTHQUAKES. By the Rev. A. R. Ashwell, M.A., Author of 'God in His Work and Nature.'
- GARDEN RECREATIONS. By Agnes and Maria E. Catlow.
- THE MILESTONES OF LIFE. By the Rev. A. F. Thomson, B.A.

London: James Hogg & Sons.

MR. ESKELL'S NEW WORK on the TEETH. Second Edition, corrected and revised, free for seven stamps. To be had of all Booksellers; and of the Author, 5, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, W.

## New Work by Holme Lee.

Now ready, printed in Antique Type, on Toned Paper, with 2 Illustrations, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

IN THE SILVER AGE. BY HOLME LEE, Author of 'Sylvan Holt's Daughter,' 'Kathie Brande,' &c. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, printed on Toned Paper, with a Photographic Portrait, crown 8vo. 3s.

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF JOSEPH MAZZINI. Volume I. Autobiographical and Political. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, Cheap Edition (comprising the First and Second Series in One Volume), with Illustrations, crown 8vo.

CAPTAIN GRONOW'S RECOLLECTIONS and ANECDOTES OF THE CAMP, the COURT, and the CLUBS, at the Close of the last War with France. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, post 8vo. 6s.

RAMBLES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS: With a Visit to the Gold Fields of Colorado. By MAURICE O'CONNOR MORRIS, late Deputy Postmaster-General of Jamaica. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

## New Novel.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'MORNING CLOUDS,' &c.

Just published, 3 vols. post 8vo.

WANTED, A HOME. By the Author of 'Morning Clouds,' 'The Romance of a Dull Life,' &c. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

## New Romance.

Just published, 3 vols. post 8vo.

UNDER THE BAN. (Le Maudit.) A Tale of the Nineteenth Century. Translated from the French of M. l'abbé \*\*\*. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

## New Novel.

Just published, post 8vo.

ST. KNIGHTON'S KEIVE: a Cornish Tale. With a Postscript and Glossary. By the Rev. F. TALBOT O'DONOGHUE, B.A. Vicar of Tickenham, Somerset, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Westmeath. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

66, BROOK-STREET, W.

## Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVEL BY "MANHATTAN."

MARION: a Novel. By "Manhattan." Second Edition, revised. 3 vols. post 8vo. [Ready.]

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE NOTTING-HILL MYSTERY.'

VELVET LAWN: a Novel. By CHARLES FELIX, Author of 'The Notting-Hill Mystery.' 3 vols. post 8vo. [Ready.]

DYBBØL AND DENMARK.

The DANES IN CAMP: Letters from SÖNDERBORG. By the Hon. AUBERON HERBERT. 1 vol. post 8vo. 6s. [Ready.]

THE COTTON FAMINE.

The HISTORY of the COTTON FAMINE from the FALL of SUMNER to the PASSING of the PUBLIC WORKS ACT. By R. ARTHUR ARNOLD. 1 vol. 8vo. [In the press.]

Mr. CHRISTOPHER KATYDID (of Casconia): a Tale. Edited by MARK HEYWOOD. 3 vols. post 8vo. [Ready.]

RINGTON PRIORY: a Novel. By ETHEL HONE. 3 vols. post 8vo. [Ready.]

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATIONS.—JOHN McDONALD STUART'S JOURNALS OF EXPLORATIONS IN AUSTRALIA from 1835 to 1863. Edited by WILLIAM HARDMAN, M.A. F.R.G.S., &c. Illustrated with a Portrait of the Author, and 12 Page-Engravings on Wood, drawn by George French Angus, from Sketches taken during the Expedition, and accompanied by a carefully-prepared Map of the Explorer's Route across the entire Continent. 1 large vol. 8vo. 21s. [Ready.]

A THEODICY; or, Vindication of the Divine Glory as Manifested in the Constitution and Government of the Moral World. By ALBERT TAYLOR BLEDSOE, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia. Dedicated to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s. [Ready.]

DISSANT AND DEMOCRACY; their Mutual Relations and Common Object. An Historical Review. By RICHARD MASHEDE, B.A., Fellow of Mag. Coll. Cambridge; and of the Inner Temple. 1 vol. post 8vo. [Just ready.]

A PIECE OF BREAD. From the French of M. JEAN MACE. By Mrs. ALFRED GATTY. Author of 'Fables from Nature,' 'Legendary Tales,' &c. One Volume, fcap. 8vo. [Just ready.]

London: SAUNDERS, OTLEY & CO. 66, Brook-street, W.

On the 28th June, price One Shilling.

THE ALABAMA and the KEARSAGE.—A Narrative of the late Sea-Battle. See the BRITISH ARMY and NAVY REVIEW for July. Price One Shilling.

9, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

Just published, in 8vo. price 2s. cloth.  
THE LAWS OF THOUGHT, Objective and Subjective. By ALEXANDER ROBERTSON. London: Longman & Co. Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.

Second Edition, in a pocket volume, price Half-a-Crown.  
NOTES ON RIFLE-SHOOTING. By Capt. HEATON, Adjutant of the 3rd Manchester Volunteer Rifle Corps. London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Fourth Edition, in fcap. 8vo. with 2 Plates, price 1s.

THE CRICKET FIELD; or, the History and the Science of the Game of Cricket. By the Rev. J. PYCROFT, B.A. Trin. Coll. Oxon.

By the same Author, Second Edition, price 1s.

The CRICKET TUTOR: a Treatise exclusively Practical. Dedicated to the Captains of Eleven in Public Schools. London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY by DR. R. G. LATHAM. Now ready, Parts I. to V., to be continued Monthly and completed in 36 Parts, price 3s. 6d. each, forming Two Volumes Quarto.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By R. G. LATHAM, M.A. M.D. F.R.S. &c., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; Author of the English Language, &c. Founded on that of Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, as edited by the Rev. H. J. TODD, M.A. With numerous Emendations and Additions.

"This work has now advanced far enough to show that the favourable impression created by the first Part was a just one. It is modestly said to be founded on that of Dr. Samuel Johnson, but the fact is, that it is a substantially new work, and will as surely supersede that of the great lexicographer as his labours rendered obsolete those of his predecessors." *Gentleman's Magazine.*

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

MR. W. M'LEOD'S NEW SCHOOL ATLAS. Just published, in 4to. cloth, price 5s. full-coloured.

MIDDLE-CLASS ATLAS OF GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, in a Series of 29 Maps; containing the most recent Territorial Changes and Discoveries, and exhibiting at a glance, by means of Sections, Diagrams, &c. the Mountains, Rivers, and Areas of the various Countries of the World. By WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. F.A.S.L., Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. The MAPS engraved by E. WELLER, F.R.G.S.

"A remarkably good Atlas for familiar daily use by the young, and the length and breadth of land, are very neat and very helpful to the right harmonizing of geographical knowledge." *Examiner.*

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.

FANTASTIC STORIES. By EDWARD YARDLEY, Jun.

"The 'Stratagems of the Lady Isolda' and 'King Gugusta and his Ravens,' are not only well told, but are also original in plot and humorous in detail." *Reverend.*

"A great deal of humour, fancy, and invention is observed." *London Review.*

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

New Edition for 1864, now ready.

GALIGNANI'S NEW PARIS GUIDE. Compiled from the best authorities, revised and verified by personal inspection, and arranged on an entirely new plan, with Map and Plates. Royal 18mo. 10s. 6d. bound; may be had without Plates, 7s. 6d. bound.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Now ready, post 8vo. pp. 320, cloth, price 7s. 6d.  
FORCE AND MATTER. By Dr. LOUIS BUCHNER. Edited from the Eighth Edition of 'Kraft und Stoff,' by J. FREDERICK COLLINGWOOD, F.R.S.L. F.G.S.

"The work is valuable on account of its close and logical reasoning, and the profound and in many cases striking views taken of the subjects discussed."—*Observer.*

London: Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, half morocco, 25s.

HISTORY OF JEWISH COINAGE and of MONEY in the OLD and NEW TESTAMENT.

By FREDERIC W. MADDEN, M.R.S.L., Of the British Museum, and Hon. Sec. of the Numismatic Society of London. 1 vol. royal 8vo. with 264 Woodcuts and a Plate of Alphabets, by F. W. FAIRHOLT, S.A. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.

Second Thousand, fcap. 8vo. with Four Illustrations, handsomely bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d.

THE FUGITIVE of the CEVENNES MOUNTAINS. By the Author of 'Three Months under the Snow.'

"This is one of those tales which at once speak to the inmost feelings of the heart, and which cannot be read without deep emotion."—*Edinburgh Review.*

London: H. J. Tresidder, 17, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

Just published, demy 8vo. price 1s.

THE METRIC SYSTEM. By a BRITISH RESIDENT IN FRANCE.

London: Harrison, 59, Pall Mall.

FOR BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

EMILY FAITHFUL, The Victoria Press.

For the Employment of Women, 14, Princes-street, Hanover-square.



This day is published, in 3 vols. 8vo.

# LIFE AND TIMES OF H.M.

**CAROLINE MATILDA**, Queen of Denmark and Norway, and Sister of George III. From Secret Papers and Family Documents. By Sir C. F. LASCELLES WRAXALL, Bart.

This Work is founded on the secret archives and the private journals of Sir N. W. Wraxall, who was the Queen's secret agent. It also contains the letter which the Queen wrote on her death-bed to her brother, and which has recently been found at the Court of Hanover.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

MAY, 1864.—Now ready,

# THE SHILLING PEERAGE;

The SHILLING BARONETAGE;  
The SHILLING KNIGHTAGE; and  
The SHILLING HOUSE OF COMMONS.

By E. WALFORD, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.  
New Edition, just published.  
London: Robert Hardwicke, 109, Piccadilly.

This day, crown 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

# CRINOLINE in its BISSEXTILE PHASES.

LEICHTER HOCK, Editor.

Published for the Author by Robert Hardwicke, 109, Piccadilly.

Just ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

# NARRATIVE of the INVASION of DENMARK in 1864. By A. GALLENGA, late Special Correspondent of the 'Times' at the Danish Head Quarters.

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Early in July will be published, in 8vo. with Maps,

# WHAT LED TO THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

By JOHN HANNING SPEKE,

CAPTAIN H.M. INDIAN ARMY.

Author of 'Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile.'

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Next week will be published,

# THE SCOT ABROAD.

By JOHN HILL BURTON,

Author of 'The Book Hunter.'

In Two Volumes, crown 8vo. 15s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

In crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

# ESSAYS ON SOCIAL SUBJECTS.

FROM THE 'SATURDAY REVIEW'

## Contents.

BUSY PEOPLE—SHUDDING—IGNORANCE—FOOLISH THINGS—FALSE SHAME—FLUENCY—CONTEMPT—DULNESS AS A SENSATION—MISTAKES IN LIFE—SCENES—ACQUAINTANCE AND FRIENDS—SAYING DISAGREEABLE THINGS—ON BEING UNDERSTOOD—STUDY OF CHARACTER—PREJUDICES—SHIRKING—CONSTANCY—RESERVE—EXPLANATIONS—HUGGER-MUGGER—ATTENTION—STRONG WILLS—TALKING OF SELF—FOLLY—TIME PAST—ALLOYS—THE USES OF PATIOS—CHOICE—ONE'S OWN WAY—WANT OF MONEY.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Now ready at all the Libraries,

# MYSTERIOUS LEGENDS OF EDINBURGH,

NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME TOLD IN PRINT.

By ALEXANDER LEIGHTON,

Author of 'Curious Storied Traditions,' &c.

Edinburgh: WILLIAM P. NIMMO. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co.

# D. NUTT'S DEPOT FOR FOREIGN LITERATURE.

FOREIGN BOOKS, OLD AND NEW, IN EVERY BRANCH OF LITERATURE.

DAILY ARRIVALS FROM THE CONTINENT.

ORDERS FOR BOOKS NOT IN STOCK EXECUTED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

Periodicals and Newspapers supplied by post.

CATALOGUES GRATIS.

London: D. NUTT, 270, Strand, W.C.

MR. TYLER'S GYMNASTICS.

Just published, price 6d.; post free, 7d.

# THE NEW SYSTEM OF MUSICAL GYM-

NASTICS as an INSTRUMENT IN EDUCATION. By M. C. TYLER, M.A. M.C.P.

W. Tweedie, 337, Strand.

Just ready, in 3 vols. price 31s. 6d.

# WONDEROUS STRANGE: a Novel. By the Author of 'Right and Left,' 'Mabel,' 'Sunshine and Shadow,' 'Margaret Hamilton.'

In the press, in 2 vols. price 21s.

A HEART TWICE WON: a Novel. By H. L. STEVENSON. Dedicated (by permission of his Daughters) to the Memory of her Cousin, the late W. M. Thackeray. Newby, Publisher, 30, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

# THE TOURIST'S FLORA. Descriptive

Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the British Isles, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. By JOSEPH WOODS. 8vo. 18s. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Next week will be published,

OUR DIPLOMACY IN JAPAN; being Remarks upon Correspondence respecting Japan presented to both Houses of Parliament. By JAPANICUS. Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

# MR. SKEFFINGTON'S NEW WORKS.

This day, by LADY CHARLOTTE-MARIA PEPPYS, Author of 'Quiet Moments,' elegant cloth, toned paper, price 6s.

# THOUGHTS of HOME; or, Counsel and Consolation for Expatriated Invalids: with some Remarks on Climate, &c.

NEW VOLUME OF UNIVERSITY SERMONS by the BISHOP of LINCOLN.—This day, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

# GOD'S WORD and MAN'S HEART: the Gospel the Key to the Problems of Man's Moral Nature.

I. Righteousness through a Personal Redeemer.—II. A Divine yet Human Mediator.—III. Sanctification by the Holy Spirit.—IV. Everlasting Life.—V. The Nemesis of Excess in Faith and Worship.

By the same Author, 15th Edition, price 1s.

# The SINFULNESS of LITTLE SINS—Sins of Temper, Pride and Vanity, of the Thoughts, of the Tongue, of Omission, &c.

By the same Author, 8th Edition, price 1s.

# REPENTANCE: its Necessity, Nature, and Aids, &c.

By A. B. EVANS, D.D., Rector of S. Mary-le-Strand.

This day, 2nd Edition, price 1s. 6d.

# THE FUTURE of the HUMAN RACE.

I. The Orders of the Saved.—II. The Saved Nations.—III. The Binding of Satan.—IV. The Books of Judgment.

This day, 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

Dedicated by permission to the Archbishop of York.

# The MOSAIC ORIGIN of the PENTATEUCH considered in connexion with Parts II. and III. of Bishop Colenso's Work. By a Layman of the Church of England.

By the same Author, 3rd Edition, 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

# The HISTORIC CHARACTER of the PENTATEUCH VINDICATED. A Reply to Part I. of Bishop Colenso's Work.

"This remarkable volume is by far the ablest on the subject that has come under our notice; it effectually dispels the greater portion of Dr. Colenso's objections."—*Edinburgh Scotsman*.

London: WILLIAM SKEFFINGTON, 109, Piccadilly, W.

129, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

# JOHN MAXWELL & CO.

## LIST OF NEW WORKS.

New Novel by M. E. Braddon.

FOURTH EDITION.

Now ready, at all Libraries, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

# HENRY DUNBAR.

By the AUTHOR of 'LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,' &c.

NOTICE.—Three Editions of this most popular Novel have been exhausted in less than Three Weeks. The Fourth Edition is Now ready. Beyond all doubt, the New Novel, 'Henry Dunbar,' has excited more genuine public interest than any other work issued this year.

**BARBARA HOME**, the New Novel, in 3 vols., by MARGARET BLOUNT, is now ready at all Libraries.

This day, in 2 vols. 8vo. with an Original Map, price 32s.

**MEXICO: Ancient and Modern.** By MICHEL CHEVALIER, Member of the Institute and Senator of France.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. BENNETT.

**STELLA.** By Author of 'The Cottage Girl.' 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

"A sensation novel of the most powerful kind." *Morning Star*, March 28, 1864.

**DWELLERS on the THRESHOLD.** A New Work on Magic and Magicians. By W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS. 2 vols. post 8vo. 31s.

**FORTY YEARS in AMERICA.** By THOMAS LOW NICHOLS, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s. "No book we have ever read gave us anything like so clear and vivid an idea of America and American life. As a description of American homes and of Americans at home, it is the best we have seen."—*Saturday Review*, April 2, 1864.

NEW NOVEL BY AUTHOR OF 'SACKVILLE CHASE.' **THE MAN IN CHAINS.** By C. J. COLLINS. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

London: John Maxwell & Co. 129, Fleet-street.

THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITION OF SIR EDWARD  
BULWER'S NOVELS EVER PUBLISHED.

In 1 vol. crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

**A STRANGE STORY: The Hunters and  
The Haunted.**

In 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, 8s.

**WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT!**

Also, uniform,

My Novel, 2 vols. 8s.

Harold, 4s.

Felham, 3s. 6d.

Eugene Aram, 3s. 6d.

The Last of the Barons, 5s.

Godolphin, 3s.

Night and Morning, 4s.

Ernest Maltravers, 3s. 6d.

Devereux, 3s. 6d.

Lella, 2s.

The Cartons, 4s.

The Last Days of Pompeii,

3s. 6d.

Rienzi, 3s. 6d.

Paul Clifford, 3s. 6d.

Pilgrims of the Rhine, 2s. 6d.

Blowdown, 3s. 6d.

Alice, 3s. 6d.

Zanoni, 3s. 6d.

Lucretia, 4s.

This Edition, admirably suited for Private and Public Libraries,  
is uniformly printed in crown 8vo., on superior paper, and bound  
in cloth, gilt. Each volume is embellished with an Illustration.

\*.\* Subscribers to the previous volumes of this Edition are  
recommended to complete their Sets as quickly as possible.

ROUTLEDGE'S ONE-SHILLING VOLUMES FOR JULY.

Free by post for 14 stamps,

**THE SCARLET LETTER.**

By N. HAWTHORNE.

**A WHIM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.**

By G. P. R. JAMES.

**THE MISER'S DAUGHTER.**

By W. H. AINSWORTH.

A VALUABLE WORK FOR EVERY AGRICULTURIST.

Now ready, in demy 8vo. price 10s. 6d. half bound, 5s. 6d.

**THE FARMER'S CALENDAR.**

By J. CHALMERS MORTON, Author of 'The Prince  
Consort's Farms,' 'The Cyclopædia of Agriculture,' 'The Farmer's  
Almanac,' &c. Fully illustrated with Wood Engravings of Build-  
ings, Land Drainage, Machinery and Plants.

This systematic work on Farm practice has been highly approved  
of by all the agricultural Press, and particularly recommended as  
a safe book of reference and instruction by many of the most practical  
Agriculturists in the United Kingdom.

\* A Prospectus, with Notices, Specimen Page and General Index,  
can be had gratis on application to the Publishers or any Bookseller.

HOW TO ENJOY A HOLIDAY.

**A CRUISE upon WHEELS.** By C. ALLSTON

COLLINS. Illustrated by the Author. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

IMPORTANT WORK ON THE HORSE.

In demy 8vo. price 18s. half bound, 900 pages,

**THE HORSE, in the STABLE and the FIELD.**

His Varieties, Management in Health and Disease, Anatomy,  
Diseases, &c. By J. H. WALSH (Stonehouse), Editor of The  
British Horseman, &c. Author of 'British Rural Sports'; and J. LUTON,  
M.D., F.R.S. Illustrated with 160 finely printed Engravings.

This volume is a complete practical work on the Horse, in a form  
and style suited to the Country Gentleman of the 19th Century,  
and embraces the most recent views of the most eminent Autho-  
rities on every subject, treated in a practical manner, and in a  
popularly intelligible.

NEW WORK BY THE REV. J. G. WOOD, F.L.S.

In crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth, extra gilt,

**OUR GARDEN FRIENDS and FOES. A**

Book of Amusement and Instruction for the Amateur Florist,  
the Naturalist, or the Family Circle. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD,  
F.L.S. With numerous Original Illustrations by J. W.  
Wood, Smith, &c.

This Volume, written in the easy and anecdotal style of  
'White's Bellona,' 'Common Objects of the Country,' &c., will  
furnish every one with a guide to the various beings which exercise  
any influence upon our Gardens and Greenhouses.

NEW POPULAR ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

In crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. half bound, 900 pp.

**THE STANDARD PRONOUNCING DIC-**

**TIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.** Based on the  
labours of Worcester, Webster, Ogilvie, Richardson, Craig, Good-  
rich, and other eminent Lexicographers, comprising many thou-  
sand new words which modern literature, Science, Art, and  
Fashion have called into existence.

This Standard English Dictionary is entirely new, and finely  
printed in a type expressly cast for the work. It embodies in its  
contents above 22,000 Words more than the very best of its con-  
temporaries.

\*.\* A Specimen gratis, on application to any Bookseller, or to  
the Publishers.

AN IMPORTANT REFERENCE BOOK FOR HISTORICAL  
STUDENTS, LAWYERS, AUTHORS, AND GENERAL  
READERS.

In crown 8vo. price 12s. 6d. half bound, 900 pp.

**THE MANUAL of DATES; a Dictionary of**

Reference to all the most Important Events in the History  
of Mankind to be found in Authentic Records. By GEORGE H.  
TOWNSEND. With a carefully prepared Index, and List of  
Authorities.

Fcap. 8vo. boards, price 1s. 6d.; free by post for 20 stamps,

**HAUNTS of the WILD FLOWERS.** By

Miss PRATT. Illustrated by Noel Humphreys.

\*.\* A Fine Edition of the above is also published, price 3s. 6d.  
bound in cloth, and with the Plates beautifully printed in colours.

**PAUL BEDFORD: an Autobiography.** 5s.

ROUTLEDGE, WARNE & ROUTLEDGE,  
Broadway, Ludgate-hill.

## CHAPMAN & HALL'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES DICKENS.

In MONTHLY PARTS, uniform with the Original Editions of 'PICKWICK,' 'DAVID COPPERFIELD,' &c.

On June 30th will be published, PART III., price 1s., of

### OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

To be completed in Twenty Monthly Parts.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY MARCUS STONE.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

ROBERT BROWNING.

In crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS.

### "DRAMATIS PERSONÆ."

By ROBERT BROWNING.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

RALPH N. WORNUM.

Demy 8vo.

### THE EPOCHS OF PAINTING:

A Biographical and Critical Essay on Painting and Painters of all Times and  
many Places.

By RALPH NICHOLSON WORNUM,

Keeper and Secretary, National Gallery.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

[This day.]

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

HARRISON AINSWORTH.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

### JOHN LAW, THE PROJECTOR.

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.

[Next week.]

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

VISCOUNT KIRK WALL.

In 2 vols. post 8vo.

### FOUR YEARS IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS:

Their Political and Social Condition.

WITH A HISTORY OF THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

Edited by VISCOUNT KIRK WALL,

Lately on the Staff of Sir Henry Ward, Seventh Lord High Commissioner.

[This day.]

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

CHARLES KENT.

In crown 8vo.

### FOOTPRINTS ON THE ROAD.

By CHARLES KENT.

[This day.]

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

E. T. KEBBEL.

In post 8vo.

### ESSAYS upon HISTORY and POLITICS.

MACAULAY—POPULAR HISTORY—CARLYLE—BOLINGBROKE—PITT—BURKE—GRENVILLE—FOX—  
CANNING—PEEL—GLADSTONE—DISRAELI—POLITICAL MEMOIRS—PARTY.

By E. T. KEBBEL, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

[Next week.]

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

3 vols. post 8vo.

### ZOE'S BRAND.

By the AUTHOR of 'RECOMMENDED TO MERCY.'

"'Zoe's Brand,' besides being a good novel, is a valuable contribution towards our understanding that hostility  
between race and race which seems to be the mainspring of modern wars and to cause the chief enigmas of modern  
politics."—*Reform*.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.



## NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

### POEMS. By THREE SISTERS. Fcap. cloth, 3s. 6d.

"We have been pleased with the Poems generally, breathing as they do tender and irreproachable sentiments in melodious measures."—*Public Opinion*.

### A CHANGE and MANY A CHANGE. Fcap. cloth, 3s. 6d.

"A little tale with a moral and religious bearing, showing how the sorrows and struggles of Fanny Powell, the daughter of a Welsh clergyman, served to develop her spiritual nature, and to make her the beloved of all."—*London Review*.

### TUPPER'S PROVERBIAL PHILO- SOPHY. 110th Thousand. With Photograph and Auto- graph. Cloth, gilt leaves, 3s. 6d.

### PLANS and ESTIMATES for LABOUR- ERS' COTTAGES. By the LADY CAROLINE KERRISON. Second Edition. 4to. cloth, 3s. 6d.

"There is here sufficient material given for an estimate of cost; and in the simple elegance of the designs and well-packed arrangements of the accommodation which they give, is evidence of the thorough fitness of the authoress for the benevolent work she has undertaken."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

### The SHELTERING VINE. By the COUNTESS of NORTHESK. With an Introduction by the Most Rev. R. C. TRENCH, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Eighth Thousand. 2 vols. cr. 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

The object of this work is to afford consolation under the various trials of mind and body to which all are exposed, by a selection of Texts from Holy Scripture, and Extracts from Old and Modern Authors, in Prose and Poetry, with a Selection of Prayers adapted to the same.

### COMMON SENSE for HOUSEMAIDS. By A LADY. Fourth Edition. 12mo. 1s.

### POEMS. By THOMAS EDWARDS HAN- KINSON, M.A., late of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Edited by his Brothers. Fifth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 7s.

### HINTS for the IMPROVEMENT of EARLY EDUCATION and NURSERY DISCIPLINE. Seventeenth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s.

"I think I may say that of all men we meet with, nine parts out of ten are what they are, good or evil, useful or not, by their education."—*Locks*.

### HISTORY of ROME for YOUNG PERSONS. By Mrs. HAMILTON GRAY. Second Edition. With numerous Illustrations. 12mo. cloth, 6s.

"A very ingenious attempt to bring the recent discoveries of the critical school into working competition with the miserable Goldsmiths and Pinnocks of our youth."—*Christian Remembrancer*.

"The clear, lively, and pleasing style of narration is admirably calculated to awaken and sustain the attention."—*Athenæum*.

ALSO, BY THE SAME,

### The EMPERORS of ROME, from AUGUSTUS to CONSTANTINE; being a Continuation of the 'History of Rome.' 12mo. cloth, 6s.

"We have no hesitation in saying that this is one of the best histories of the Roman empire for children and young people which has come under our notice. Mrs. Hamilton Gray has made herself acquainted with at least some of the more important ancient writers on the subject of which she treats, and also with the criticisms of Niebuhr and other modern investigators of Roman history."—*Athenæum*.

"It may be recommended as a clear, rapid, and well-arranged summary of facts, pointed by frequent but brief reflections. . . . The book is a very good compendium of the Imperial history, primarily designed for children, but useful for all."—*Spectator*.

"It would be an erroneous impression to convey of this volume that it is written solely for schools and children. In reality it is an abridgment far more likely to be useful to grown-up persons, who can reflect upon the workings of general laws, and make their own observations upon men and things. A striking characteristic of the book is the impartiality of its political tone, and its high moral feeling."—*Examiner*.

London: HATCHARD & Co. 187, Piccadilly.

## NEW WORKS.

### FRASER'S MAGAZINE, No. CCCXV. July, 1864. 8vo. 2s. 6d. [On Thursday next.

**PAPINIAN: a Dialogue on State Affairs** between a Constitutional Lawyer and a Country Gentleman about to enter Public Life. By GEORGE ATKINSON, B.A. Oxon. Sergeant-at-Law; Author of 'The House of Lords compared with the House of Commons,' &c. Post 8vo. [On July 6.

### AUTUMN RAMBLES in NORTH AFRICA: a Narrative of Excursions in Algeria and Tunis. By JOHN ORMSEY. Post 8vo. with 13 Illustrations on Wood. [On Saturday next.

### GUIDE to the CENTRAL ALPS; including Lombardy and part of Tyrol. By JOHN BALL, M.R.I.A. Post 8vo. with Maps. [Just ready.

### The DOLOMITE MOUNTAINS: Ex- cursions through Tyrol, Carinthia, Carniola, and Friuli. By J. GILBERT and G. C. CHURCHILL, F.G.S. Square crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 21s.

### MISCELLANEOUS REMAINS from the COMMONPLACE-BOOK of RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., late Archbishop of Dublin. Edited by Miss E. J. WHATELY. Post 8vo. [On Friday next.

### The JUDGMENT of CONSCIENCE, and OTHER SERMONS. By RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., late Archbishop of Dublin. Fcap. 8vo. [In a few days.

### Professor MAX MÜLLER'S Second Series of LECTURES on the SCIENCE of LANGUAGE, being the Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution in 1853. 8vo. with 31 Woodcuts. [On July 7.

### APOLOGIA pro Vitâ Suâ: being a Reply to a Pamphlet entitled 'What then does Dr. Newman mean?' By JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D.D. 8vo. pp. 562, price 14s.

### Dr. D'AUBIGNÉ'S HISTORY of the REFORMATION in EUROPE in the TIME of CALVIN. Vol. III. France, Switzerland, Geneva, 12s.

### HENRY the EIGHTH, VOLS. III. and IV.: being Vols. III. and IV. of 'The History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth,' and completing the Reign of Henry VIII. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. Third Edition, price 28s.

### THE HISTORY of ENGLAND during the REIGN of GEORGE the THIRD. (From 1745 to 1802.) By WILLIAM MASSEY, M.P. 4 vols. 8vo. 48s.

### LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. People's Edition, in crown 8vo. Vol. I. 4s. 6d., and Vol. II. 3s. 6d. now ready. PART IX. price 1s. on Thursday next.

### OUTLINES of ASTRONOMY. By Sir JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart. K.H. &c., Member of the Institute of France. Seventh Edition, with Corrections, and 2 new Plates. 8vo. 15s.

### INSTANCES of the POWER of GOD as manifested in HIS ANIMAL CREATION: a Lecture deliv- ered before the Young Men's Christian Association. By RICHARD OWEN, D.C.L. F.R.S. Crown 8vo. with Woodcuts, 1s.

### DIARIES of a LADY of QUALITY from 1757 to 1844. Edited, with Notes, by A. HAYWARD, Q.C. Second Edition, with Additions. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

### ATHERSTONE PRIORY. By L. N. COMYN, Author of 'Ellie: a Tale.' 2 vols. post 8vo. [Just ready.

### THE COMMON-PLACE PHILO- SOPHER in TOWN and COUNTRY. By "A. K. H. B." Re- printed from Fraser's Magazine. New and cheaper Edition, 3s. 6d.

Uniform Editions of Works by the same Author.

### LEISURE HOURS in TOWN, price 3s. 6d.

### RECREATIONS of a COUNTRY PARSON, SECOND SERIES, 3s. 6d.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN,  
ROBERTS, and GREEN.

### On Tuesday, the 28th inst. price 1s. No. 44, for JULY, of the TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE.

#### Contents.

- I. THE DOCTOR'S WIFE. By the AUTHOR of 'LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,' &c.  
Chapter 19. What might have been. — 20. "Oceans should divide us." — 21. "Once more the Gate be-  
hind me falls."
- II. THE STREETS of the WORLD. Liverpool: Church-  
street. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALLA.
- III. A WORD or TWO about POETRY.
- IV. CITY INTELLIGENCE.
- V. BROKEN TO HARNESS: a Story of English Domestic  
Life. By EDMUND YATES.  
Chapter 20. The Churchills at Home. — 21. The Flyby-  
night. — 22. Mr. Simmel at the Den.
- VI. TRUE to the LAST.
- VII. IN CHURCH.
- VIII. VICTOR HUGO ON SHAKESPEARE.
- IX. TWO CUTTINGS FROM the ADVERTISEMENT  
SHEET.  
Chapter 12. Horace meets a "Fascinating" Woman. —  
13. In the Housekeeper's Room.
- X. PAID IN FULL. By HENRY J. BYRON.
- XI. A DRUSE FUNERAL on MOUNT LEBANON.
- XII. CATHERINE I., EMPRESS of RUSSIA.
- XIII. TRACES on the SAND.

This day, handsomely bound in cloth gilt, price 5s. 6d., the  
ELEVENTH VOLUME of TEMPLE BAR. Vols. I. to X. may  
also be had, 5s. 6d. each. Cases for binding, 1s. each.

London: Temple Bar Office, 122, Fleet-street.

Ready on Tuesday next, price 1s.

### ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE.

#### Contents for JULY.

- I. THE DIPPLEBURY SCANDAL. By the AUTHOR of  
'RESPECTABLE SINNERS.'
- II. A SUMMER MORNING in JULY.
- III. A SUMMER EVENING in JULY.
- IV. AMONG the HOPS. By CAPTAIN DRAYSON.
- V. JOHN CLARE.
- VI. MRS. ADMIRAL WESTROPP.
- VII. RECORDS of an OLD POLICE COURT. By W. H.  
WATTS.
- VIII. ART in AID of BEAUTY.
- IX. DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
- X. ADVENTURES of a QUEEN'S MESSENGER.
- XI. PRIMEVAL INHABITANTS of EUROPE.
- XII. THE MAN in CHAINS. By the AUTHOR of 'BACK-  
VILLE CHASE.'

Now ready, price 5s. 6d., elegantly bound in scarlet cloth, gilt  
Vol. X. of the ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE. Also, Vols. I. to IX.  
price 5s. 6d. each. Cases for binding, 1s. each.

NOTICE!—A New Novel, by the AUTHOR of  
'LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,' will com-  
mence in an early Number of the ST. JAMES'S  
MAGAZINE.

London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Ready on Tuesday next, price 6d. monthly.

### SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

#### Contents for JULY.

- I. SINGED MOTHS. By C. J. COLLINS, Author of 'Back-  
ville Chase,' &c.  
Chapter 24.—The Honeymoon.—The Red Petticoat.  
Chapter 25.—The Sheriff makes his Appearance in  
the Legislature, but not as a Legislator.  
Chapter 26.—Henry Nettleford and Georgina.
- II. BARBER-SURGEONS.
- III. "SWEET REVENGE."
- IV. PARLOUR OCCUPATIONS. With Four Illustrations.  
Weaving or Plaiting of Hair Ornaments. Part I.
- V. A TRAGEDY in a COAL-PIT.
- VI. PERILS and DISASTERS. No. 4.—In the South Seas.
- VII. THE OLD TRYSTING-PLACE.
- VIII. THE DOBBS FAMILY.

Chapter 1. Pennsylvania Avenue.—The Arrival.—Wil-  
lard's—A Letter—General Burnside—Announce-  
ment in the "Trumpet."  
Chapter 2.—The Hon. John Dobbs—House of Repre-  
sentatives.—Mr. Pomposus Mediocrity—Gov. Wyck-  
liffe—Owen Lovejoy—Thaddeus Stevens—John J.  
Crittenden—C. L. Vallandigham—Horace May-  
nard—John A. Bingham—Wright—Alfred Ely—  
J. K. Morehead.

- IX. GARDELLE, the PORTRAIT-PAINTER.
- X. THE NATURAL HISTORY of a FLINT.
- XI. HOOD'S HUMOUR.
- XII. REVELATIONS of MY LANDLADY.
- XIII. ACROSS the FIELDS.
- XIV. TRUE COURAGE.
- XV. BEGGARS.
- XVI. BARRY O'BYRNE.

Chapter 22.—In which the Countess of Kilcorran  
shows that there is some truth in that assertion  
of Parnassus's about Women, that "Nature gave  
them hinder motions—bounded in a shallower  
brain."

Chapter 23.—Doubted.  
Chapter 24.—Fallen.  
Chapter 25.—What was it?

### XVII. SONG of the BROOK.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

**MR. BENTLEY'S LIST.****FORTHCOMING.**

**NARRATIVE of the INVASION of DENMARK** in 1864. By A. GALLENGA, late Special Correspondent of the *Times* at the Danish Head-Quarters. In 2 vols. post 8vo.

**NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING HAVE:** a Novel. By Mrs. ANNIE BEALE, Author of 'Gladys the Reaper.' In 3 vols. post 8vo.

**BLACK MOSS: a Tale by a Tarn.** By the Author of 'Miriam May' and 'Crispen Ken.' In 2 vols. post 8vo.

**The NUN. (La RELIGIEUSE.)** By the Abbé \*\*\*, Author of 'Le Maudit.' In 3 vols. post 8vo.

\* Mr. Bentley has purchased from Messrs. Lacroix & Co. the Copyright in the English Translation of this work.

**HERALDRY, HISTORICAL and POPULAR.** By the Rev. C. BOUTELL, M.A. Third Edition. 8vo. with 850 Illustrations.

**NOW READY.**

**TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.** By LADY GEORGINA FULLERTON, Author of 'Lady-bird,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

**MEMOIRS of RICHARD WHATELY,** Archbishop of Dublin. By W. J. FITZPATRICK, Esq. In 2 vols. post 8vo.

**BREAKERS AHEAD: a Novel.** By RALPH VVYAN. In 2 vols. post 8vo.

**A WOMAN AGAINST the WORLD:** a Novel. In 3 vols. post 8vo.

"One of the most promising novels of the season."—*Athenæum*.  
 "A book with a purpose, and that purpose eloquently, earnestly and forcibly urged. The plot is vigorous, the style is racy and animated."—*Morning Post*.  
 "More than one incident of this story works the imagination up to fever-point. These, with ludicrous touches, stamp this book with numerous claims to praise."—*Globe*.  
 "A very amusing work. The heroine, a young and beautiful peasant-girl, succeeds in raising herself almost to the top of the social ladder. The work abounds in dry and racy humour."—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

**IN SPAIN: a Narrative of Wanderings in the Peninsula in 1863.** By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, Author of 'The Improvisatore.' Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"A very interesting book by a writer always graceful and attractive. Just such a book as we are glad to have from the most general and picturesque of modern Danish writers."—*Examiner*.

**The VISCOUNTESS STRANGFORD'S EASTERN SHORES of the ADRIATIC** in 1863. In 8vo. with Chromo-lithographs, 18s.

**CONSTANTINOPLE during the CRIMEAN WAR.** By LADY HORNBY. In imperial 8vo. with beautiful Chromo-lithographs, 21s.  
 "We cannot too heartily recommend Lady Hornby's work. It is one of the pleasantest books it has ever fallen to our lot to meet with."—*Spectator*.

**LEGENDS of ICELAND.** Translated by GEORGE E. J. POWELL and ERIKUR MAGNUSSON. In 8vo. with 25 Illustrations by Zwecker, 10s. 6d.  
 "This beautiful volume of Icelandic Legends cannot fail to find its way into every good library."—*Spectator*.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,  
 Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

MR. LUMLEY'S REMINISCENCES.  
 Now ready at all the Libraries, in 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait of the Author by Count D'Orsay.  
**REMINISCENCES of the OPERA.**

By BENJAMIN LUMLEY,  
 Twenty Years' Director of Her Majesty's Theatre.

"Behind the scenes! What a magical attraction there is in the words! As a revelation from this unknown world, the Reminiscences of a twenty years' management of the Opera could not fail to command attention, even if they comprised a period less interesting in itself and in its influence on the position of musical art in this country than that which is covered by Mr. Lumley's narrative. Our space does not allow us to follow Mr. Lumley in his many anecdotes of artist life, or in his criticisms on the celebrated artists who have from time to time peopled his stage. His judgments strike us as not only discriminating, but eminently fair and candid."

*Saturday Review*, June 11.

"As a repository of anecdote, we have not for a long while met with anything at all comparable to these unusually brilliant and most diversified Reminiscences. They reveal the Twenty Years' Director of Her Majesty's Theatre to us in the thick and throng of all his radiant associations. They take us luridly—as it were, led by the button-hole—behind the scenes, in every sense of that deceiving and profoundly-attractive phrase. They introduce us to all the stars—now singly, now in very constellations. They bring us rapidly, delightfully, and exhilaratingly to a knowledge so intimate of what has been going on there in the Realm of Song, not only behind the scenes and in the green-room, but in the reception-apartment of the Director himself, that we are *en courant* with all the whims and oddities of the strange world in which he fills so high and responsible a position. Reading Mr. Lumley, we now know more than we have ever known before of such queens of the Lyric Stage as Pasta, and Catalani, and Malibran, and Grisi, and Sontag, and Piccolomini—of such light-footed fairies of the ballet as Taglioni, and Fanny Elssler, and Cerito—of such *primi tenori* as Rubini, and Mario, and Gardoni, and Giuglini—of such *baritones* as Ronconi and Tamburini, or of such *bassi profundi* as the wondrous Staudigl and the mighty Lablache. Nay, Mr. Lumley takes us out of the glare of the footlights, away from the clang of the orchestra, into the dream-haunted presence of the great composers of the age, bringing us face to face, as it were, among others, with Rossini, and Mendelssohn, and Meyerbeer, and Verdi, and Balfe, and Donizetti. He lets us into the mysteries of his correspondence—now with Count Cavour, now with Prince Metternich. For, in his doings, in his movements, in his negotiations, Sovereigns, Prime Ministers, Ambassadors, and Governments are, turn by turn, not merely vaguely and courteously, but directly and profoundly interested! Altogether, Mr. Lumley's book is an enthralling one. It is written with sparkling vivacity, and is delightfully interesting throughout."

*Sun*, June 14.

HURST & BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

**THE NEW NOVELS.**

**MATTIE: a Stray.** By the Author of 'NO CHURCH,' 'OWEN,' 'A WOLF,' &c. 3 vols.

"The story of 'Mattie—a Stray' is fully worthy of the Author's high reputation. The interest is well sustained throughout, and the descriptive passages are given with unusual power. It bids fair to be one of the most popular novels of the season."—*John Bull*.

**NOT DEAD YET.** By J. C. Jeaffreson, Author of 'Live It Down,' &c. 3 vols.

"Mr. Jeaffreson's present novel is in every respect satisfactory. It has a well-contrived, well-built-up plot; it is carefully written, and has a solidity and force that impress the reader with the reality of the story. We have read it through with interest, and can recommend it to our readers. It is a pleasant, healthy book."—*Athenæum*.

**ADVENTURES of a MAN of FAMILY.** By LORD WILLIAM PITT LENNOX, Author of 'Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences,' &c. 3 vols.

**JOHN GRESWOLD.** By the Author of 'PAUL FERROLLO,' 2 vols.

"John Greswold is not only a good book, but one of the very few stories which one cares to look over again after reading them through. The author has produced a most careful and interesting sketch of a phase of simple passion."—*Saturday Review*.

**JANITA'S CROSS.** By the Author of 'ST. OLAVE'S,' 3 vols.

"There is real cleverness in 'Janita's Cross.' The characters are distinctive and lifelike."—*Saturday Review*.  
 "Janita's Cross is an improvement upon 'St. Olave's.' There is the same simplicity of style and elaboration of detail which gave a life-like reality to the former novel, but 'Janita's Cross' is the more agreeable story of the two."—*Athenæum*.

**Second Edition of BARBARA'S HISTORY.** By AMELIA B. EDWARDS. 3 vols.

"It is not often that we light upon a novel of so much merit and interest as 'Barbara's History.' It is a very graceful and charming book, which the world will like."—*Times*.

**A GUARDIAN ANGEL.** By the Author of 'A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam,' 2 vols. [Just ready.]  
 HURST & BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

**WALTON & MABERLY'S LIST.****Completion of the First Volume.**

Just published, illustrated by Maps and Plans, Vol. I. price 12s. 6d. cloth lettered, of

**A HISTORY of the WORLD, from the EARLIEST RECORDS to the PRESENT TIME, in ONE CONTINUOUS NARRATIVE.** By PHILIP SMITH, B.A., one of the Principal Contributors to the 'Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography and Geography.'

The Work will form Eight Volumes, demy 8vo., divided as follows:—

ANCIENT HISTORY, 2 vols.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY, 2 vols.

MODERN HISTORY, 4 vols.

Continued in Monthly Parts, at 2s. and Half-Yearly Volumes, at 12s. 6d. cloth lettered.

"In relating not only all the leading events of the epochs here referred to, but also the remarkable incidents of the periods between the respective epochs, one great and rare power was required—that of condensation. There are cases in which an historian not only has superabundance of materials, but he is bound to use them all. Such a case has existed here; and Mr. Smith has been equal to its exigencies."—*Athenæum*.

\* Parts I. to VII. are published, each 2s. Volume I. contains the first half of the Ancient History.

**Dr. Garrod's Materia Medica.**

Now ready, small 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth lettered,

**THE ESSENTIALS of MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS.** By A. B. GARROD, M.D. F.R.S., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at King's College, London. Second Edition, revised and much enlarged.

A Table of Contents, by a glance at which the reader will at once see all drugs scientifically arranged, together with their pharmaceutical preparations, is contained in the present edition; as likewise a table indicating the principal changes of nomenclature and important differences of strength between preparations in the British Pharmacopœia, and in the London Pharmacopœia of 1851. A copious Fossological Table is also given in this edition.

**New Edition of Erichsen's Surgery.**

Just published, Fourth Edition, revised and enlarged, 1 vol. 8vo. 30s.

**THE SCIENCE and ART of SURGERY:** being a Treatise on Surgical Injuries, Diseases, and Operations. By J. E. ERICHSEN, Professor of Surgery in University College, London.

"The excellent arrangement adopted throughout this work in the consideration of the multiplicity of subjects included in the wide domain of the science and art of surgery, together with the familiar and lucid style in which it is written, afford a reason for the popularity of the volume with the profession, and for the demand of its translation into French and German, and of its reprint in America. Mr. Erichsen's 'Science and Art of Surgery' has taken its position amongst the standard works of the day."—*Lancet*.

**Dr. Smith's Classical Encyclopædia.**

1.

**SMITH'S DICTIONARY of GREEK and ROMAN BIOGRAPHY and MYTHOLOGY.** By various Writers. Medium 8vo. illustrated by numerous Engravings on Wood. Complete in 3 vols. 8vo. 8s. 15s. 6d. cloth.

2.

**SMITH'S DICTIONARY of GREEK and ROMAN GEOGRAPHY.** By various Writers. Illustrated with Woodcuts of Coins, Plans of Cities, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 4l. cloth.

3.

**SMITH'S DICTIONARY of GREEK and ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.** By various Writers. Second Edition. Illustrated by several Hundred Engravings on Wood. 1 thick vol. medium 8vo. 2l. 2s. cloth.

"I have been for some time in the habit of using the Dictionaries of Antiquity and Ancient Biography, as well as the Dictionary of Ancient Geography, and I have no hesitation in saying, from my knowledge of them, that they are far superior to any other publications of the same sort in our language. They are works which every student of ancient literature ought to consult habitually, and which are indispensable to every person engaged in original researches into any department of antiquity."—*Sir G. Cornewall Lewis*.

**Dr. Smith's Smaller Histories for Schools.**

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, red edges,

**ENGLAND.** 68 Illustrations, 3s. 6d.

**ROME.** 79 Illustrations, 3s. 6d.

**GREECE.** 74 Illustrations, 3s. 6d.

Upper Gower-street, and Ivy-lane, London.



LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

## LITERATURE

*Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin.* By James Parton. 2 vols. (New York, Mason Brothers; London, Trübner & Co.)

Benjamin Franklin's highest political honours were but honours of a second class: the most distinguished office filled by him in his own country was the Presidency of a State; and his claims for fair payment for work done, perils encountered, and money spent in behalf of America were met with haggling. Still, his life was a notable success. Born in a grade scarcely, if at all, above the most humble rank of colonial life, and educated in boyhood for a career of obscure toil, he raised himself by honest thrift and unremitting industry from indigence to wealth, and during the latter half of his many useful years he devoted himself to the service of his country. From the condition of a compositor he became successively a master printer, bookseller, publisher, newspaper-proprietor, holder of public office, political agent, man of science, ambassador at the Court of France, and Governor of Pennsylvania. Entering life in 1706, the son of a poor Boston tallow-chandler, he had acquired the rudiments of a slender education, served his time at press and the compositor's frame, escaped from the control of the brother under whose stern government he learned the art of printing, made the voyage to England, earned his livelihood as a journeyman printer in London, returned to America almost penniless, established himself in Philadelphia, and became a prosperous man of business, ere George Washington had raised a cry from his mother's arms. Had he begun his career thirty years later in the eighteenth century, he would have occupied the throne now filled by Abraham Lincoln; but when he returned to America in 1785, after his long and toilsome residence in France, he was in his eightieth year, worn by labours and physical suffering. His public life did not close with this return. The highest honours of their State were heaped upon him by the Pennsylvanians; but no party in the State ventured to regard him as the future chief of the Union. Instead of seeking for higher place, the fine old man was well content that the direction of public affairs should pass into the hands of younger men; and ere Washington's first term of presidency had expired, the negotiator of the French alliance breathed his last.

Less before the eyes of the Transatlantic public than Washington and Hamilton, Jefferson and Adams, Franklin was, in his native country, a less conspicuous character than some of those great men who together won national independence for our colonies. But in Europe he was the best-known and most generally-admired American of his time. To this statement not even the brilliant renown of Washington can be offered as an exception. During his long residences in London he drew to himself a strong body of attached friends. At a time when the notion was prevalent amongst ladies of fashion that all natives of America had black skins, the clever, bustling, humorous, laughter-loving agent for the Plantations, who entertained his guests in Craven Street, Strand, with *bons mots* and electrical experiments, bore startling testimony to the intelligence, wit, and refinement of colonial society. A Fellow of the Royal Society, he was on terms of close familiarity with men of science. The gentlemen who dined with him at the London Coffee House, where his club met, left him in humour to think well of the

people whom he represented. His chief power was a personal influence, a faculty of winning the affection as well as the applause of those who listened to his clear statements and merry conceits. The insults of Dunning and the coldness of ministers never for an instant diminished the high opinion entertained of him by those who were of his acquaintance. Men who had just been laughing with "Poor Richard" over a bottle of wine at a tavern on Ludgate Hill, only laughed yet louder in Fleet Street when they heard Samuel Johnson exclaim, "Sir, the Americans are a race of convicts, and ought to be thankful for anything we give them." Throughout the strife and noise of the American question, from the opening of the struggle in parliament and ministers' ante-rooms to its close on fields of battle, the English public had a strong sympathy with the Americans; and in nothing did the sentiment more signally manifest itself than in the respect shown to Franklin. In some things he was a man to whom Englishmen of the last century were slow to express kindness. In religion he was one of those free thinkers whom it was the fashion a hundred years since to brand as atheists. His private life was by no means stainless. His only son was illegitimate; and, following the example of his father, the younger Franklin had a bastard son. Giving in to the usages of the time, Benjamin Franklin was what would in these temperate days be called an indulgent liver: he enjoyed two bottles at a sitting, and when he was drinking his second bottle he would talk with freedom. It was undeniable that he lacked the style and tone of superior breeding; that he was devoid of classic culture, and boastful of the deficiency; and that notwithstanding the liberality of his professions, there was in him a strong vein of illiberality and acrimony towards his opponents. Still our grandfathers decided to admire the man, and make a hero of him. Ministers might keep him at arm's length,—it was the fashion a century since for ministers to keep subordinate politicians at a respectful distance,—and violent Tories might proclaim him an adventurer and meddling upstart. But public opinion took another direction. It began by lauding him as a wit and man of business, and it was not content till it had discovered that he was a philosopher and a moralist.

It is a fact less strange than fortunate for his reputation that, until the appearance of Mr. Parton's volumes, no work professing to be a complete biography of Franklin was in existence. The fragment of his Autobiography, commenced in 1771, under the Bishop of St. Asaph's roof, and continued both at Passy, after the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, and in America, after the writer's return to Philadelphia, may be found in every library; and Memoirs of the great man, containing a more than ordinary allowance of apocryphal or purely fictitious anecdotes, have been published from time to time. But the present biographer is the first writer who has ventured to sketch the printer's entire career. Much credit is due to Mr. Parton for the completeness of his book, the industry with which he has gathered materials from sources both public and private, and the judicious use which he has made of stories old and new. But it may be questioned whether Franklin's fame is likely to be enhanced by the labours of his admiring historian. It seems to us that the author of Poor Richard's Almanack is just the person to whom it is a pity to direct critical attention. The traditions of his social popularity in France and England, the compliments paid him by illustrious men, and put on record by delighted

hearers, and those brief literary notices in dictionaries of biography which enumerate his principal doings, appear to us a more suitable renown for the worthy Philadelphian than the honours of a work inviting minute inquiry. Anyhow, Mr. Parton's task required coolness and discrimination; but, unfortunately, they are just the qualities which his volumes lack. Readers are asked to indorse the extravagant praise which was lavished upon the American at times of intense political excitement by ardent partisans and adulatory Parisians. A slight excess of enthusiasm for his hero is excusable, if not desirable, in a personal historian; and an English reader is content to smile at an assurance that when Franklin was lodging in Craven Street, Strand, he was "the only man in the British empire fit to be Mr. Pitt's king or colleague." There is no reason why Mr. Parton should not be silly about his "superb Franklin," and indulge in speculations as to the blessings that would have come to the human race if the editor of the *Philadelphian Gazette* had worn George the Third's crown. But when he places the American envoy on a level with Shakespeare, Goethe and Schiller, the reader feels it difficult not to laugh outright.

At the age of seventeen, escaping from his brother's printing-office in Boston, Benjamin Franklin entered New York, when it was "a town of seven or eight thousand inhabitants, where most objects that met the eye, and most sounds that caught the ear, were Dutch." From New York he went to Philadelphia, in search of employment. A year later, induced by the promises of Sir William Keith, he took ship for London, in company with his friend James Ralph. Each of the two companions was destined to run an exceptional course. Ralph, bent on pushing his fortune as a man of letters, made the voyage in hope that, ere twelve months had passed, he would be the favourite poet of "the town." Dissolute and knavish, as the inferior writers of Pope's time thought they had a special privilege to be, he excelled most Grub Street hacks in industry and learning. After the disastrous publication of his epic poem, 'Night,' he worked with good result to his personal prosperity as pamphleteer and political writer. In the course of years, Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Pelham, Lord Bute, and the Duke of Bedford bought the influence of his pen; the Duke of Bedford furnishing him with money for the publication of a political periodical, and Lord Bute settling upon him, unless tradition be at fault, an annuity of 600*l*. Ralph was not altogether devoid of capacity. His 'History of William the Third' gained respectful notice from Fox and Hallam; but, notwithstanding his diligence and substantial good fortune, he would ere this have been almost entirely forgotten if Pope had not inserted in a later edition of the 'Dunciad,'—

Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls,  
And makes Night hideous! Answer him, ye owls!

appending, as a note to the lines, a few brief sentences of scathing sarcasm and brutal insolence.

In London, young Franklin supported himself as a working-printer, living first in Little Britain, and subsequently moving to Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. "He agreed, at first, to pay three-and-sixpence a week; and the landlady was induced to accept so moderate a remuneration by her desire to have the protection of a man in the house. He heard soon after of a lodging which he could have for two shillings a week, and proposed to remove to it. His landlady, however, was so pleased with her lodger, and so much enjoyed his conversation in the evenings,

that she offered to throw off two shillings a week if he would remain. 'So,' he says, 'I remained with her at one shilling and sixpence as long as I stayed in London.' This economy was the less commendable, because the landlady was as agreeable to the lodger as the lodger was to the landlady. The story is characteristic of the man. His biographer cannot deny that, at the period of life when the generous qualities of our nature are usually most active, his hero was notable for a disagreeable alloy of selfishness and downright meanness. The young workman, however, had some excuse for clutching every sixpence that fell in his way; and his rigid economy was a serviceable example to many of his fellow workmen, whom it induced to drink gruel instead of malt liquor, and to save the money which they had hitherto been accustomed to spend each week on beer.

Before he completed his twenty-first year Franklin returned to Philadelphia; and when he was only twenty-three years of age he was in business as a printer on his own account. Besides taking any printer's work sent to his office, he was publisher, editor, and proprietor of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, a weekly news-sheet which under his management became a powerful journal. Industry and thrift soon produced their customary fruit. Ere long, wishing to marry he made prudent overtures to a certain Miss Godfrey. "Mrs. Godfrey," recorded the lover, "managed our little treaty. I let her know that I expected as much money with their daughter as would pay off my remaining debt for the printing-house, which I believe was not then above 100*l*. She brought me word that they had no such sum to spare; I said they might mortgage their house in the loan office." As the 100*l*. was not produced, the lover, then twenty-four years old, jilted Miss Godfrey, and married a young woman for whom he had formerly conceived an attachment. Her husband had deserted her, and though she had no proof of his death she chose to regard herself as a widow. Benjamin Franklin took the same view of her position, and married her—running the risk of her first husband's return, in consideration of her engagement to be a good mother to the illegitimate son with whom another woman had presented him. Franklin's confessions of his love affairs at this period of his career are very unpleasant.

The next eighteen years were with Benjamin Franklin a period of rapidly increasing prosperity. His paper, shop and printing-business flourished. Every year he extended his commercial operations, and by sensation advertisements in the *Gazette* kept the Pennsylvanians well informed as to his proceedings. Mr. Parton gravely places in the catalogue of benefits conferred by his hero on mankind, "that he was the first who turned to account the engine of advertising, an indispensable element in modern business." America has taken credit to herself for many English devices and inventions, but we have never before met with an American writer claiming for a fellow-countryman the honour of originating that system of courting notoriety which Barnum brought to perfection. Let the "old country" have due recognition. The tradesmen of London were spirited advertisers in the reign of Queen Anne; and even as far back as Charles the Second handbills were given away by quack-doctors and enterprising dealers. Mr. Parton's testimony, however, is not without its value. It points to a leading characteristic of Franklin, who made it an affair of conscience to blow his trumpet at all times and seasons. He maintained that it was the duty of every good man to publish his good deeds to the world. "I wish," he once observed,

"that the out-of-fashion practice of praising ourselves would, like other old fashions, come round into fashion." He did his best to bring about the desired state of things.

One important source of his prosperity and fame during this part of his life may not be omitted from notice. In December, 1732, he published the first number of Poor Richard's Almanack, a publication which spread far and wide the fame of his newspaper and shop, and gained him reputation in the colonies as a brilliant humorist or sound moral teacher. Mr. Parton wishes us to think highly of the wisdom, sagacity and proverbial quaintness of Poor Richard's sayings. We must differ from him. The best maxims put into Poor Richard's mouth may be found in Rochefoucauld or Bacon, or are old adages injured by the compiler's habit of tinkering stolen wit. From Mr. Parton's cream of Poor Richard's sayings we select a few of the least objectionable sentences. "Says Poor Richard, 'Don't throw stones at your neighbours, if your own windows are glass';"—such is Franklin's improvement on the rule that "people who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones." Another of Poor Richard's wise remarks is, "Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee." Some of the aphorisms are objectionable on moral grounds. "Fish and visitors smell in three days" is a sentiment held in high esteem by Mr. Parton. In his later years, Franklin often gave utterance to *mots* which raised his reputation for wit, though they were originally the sayings of other talkers. For instance, we are assured that it was he who struck out Warburton's celebrated definition, "Orthodoxy is my doxy, and Heterodoxy is your doxy."

When he was still no more than forty-two years of age, Benjamin Franklin found himself owner of an estate that yielded him 700*l*. a year, and a business of which the annual profits were 2,000*l*. Putting off his business on profitable terms, he turned his attention to science and public affairs. In 1753, he obtained the office of Postmaster General for America, and still continued to hold the place of Postmaster of Philadelphia—an office which he had filled for sixteen years. But ere he became Postmaster General he had rendered himself eminent. Between 1747 and 1753 he performed the chemical experiments which, however much their value may have been exaggerated, proved that his mind was ingenious as well as acute, and well deserved the attention which they roused in Europe as well as in America.

Having acquired competence and freedom from the anxieties of trade, Franklin entered on the nobler part of his career. He was a principal founder of the first high school of Pennsylvania; but, with characteristic vehemence and narrowness, inveighed against the custom of teaching boys Greek and Latin. Ignorant of both those languages himself, and possessing but a very slender acquaintance with French, he felt himself qualified to dogmatize on the greater merit of popular over classic education as a system of mental training. Fortunately, his influence on the school after its establishment was very slight. In other matters he played a conspicuous part, directing the public undertakings of his city, proving his power in State politics, coming to the aid of Government in the Canadian War, gradually making himself leader of the party opposed to the sons of Penn, and so holding his course that he was regarded throughout the plantations as a chief personage of his own colony. In 1756, he was sent to London by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, to act as their agent in England. He was then in his fifty-first year, and when he revisited the Ame-

rican Continent he was entering his fifty-eighth year. In 1764, he again crossed the Atlantic for his third residence in England. Of his conduct and position in this country nothing is ever likely to transpire which does not redound to his honour. At first he was little known. Access to Pitt was long denied him, but he had the satisfaction of hearing that the great minister "deemed him a person of respectable character." Scientific and literary circles were more open to approach; and the Colonial envoy had due honour paid him by the *savants* and scholars of the metropolis. Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L., and the Fellows of the Royal Society who had elected him to their body whilst he was in Pennsylvania, hailed him with acclamations. At the dinners of the Royal Society Club he was a frequent attendant, and at his own club, which met first in St. Paul's Churchyard and subsequently on Ludgate Hill, he enjoyed the constant society of Dr. Richard Price, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Fothergill, Peter Collinson, Dr. Hawkesworth, and Stanley the composer. To all men, who were not in his opinion the determined enemies of America, he was courteous, affable, and amusing. The humour of his stories and the political squibs which he from time to time addressed to the papers, roused curiosity and laughter. He was the first American to exhibit in London society that taste for quaint exaggerations and extravagant fabrications, to which the boastfulness and tall talk of the modern Yankee may be attributed. By degrees he became a lion, and when he returned to America in 1775, after ten years' residence in the mother country, he left behind him in London few men better known or more generally liked.

On the outbreak of the war Franklin, whose conduct in England had won the full confidence of the colonies, was appointed envoy in France for the United States; and in 1776 he set foot on French soil. The ability which he displayed throughout that protracted mission, the energy he manifested in collecting information, transmitting intelligence, and winning support to the cause of American freedom are affairs of history; and Mr. Parton has retold the story in a manner which imparts new charms to familiar facts. The sympathy of the people with whom he resided was a great aid as well as a constant gratification to the envoy. Wherever he went, he was the object of extravagant adulation. He was the sage, philosopher, guide of his generation; and in playing the part assigned him he was assisted by his personal aspect. His white locks, keen eye, and benevolent countenance well became the character forced upon him; and his dress, rich but not gaudy, tickled the fancy of the Parisians, just as the Quaker costume of Amelia Opie created a sensation in the French capital of our own time. When Voltaire paid his last visit to Paris, the poet was required to share the tumultuous honours of his ovation with the author of Poor Richard's Almanack:—

"But this was not the only scene between Franklin and Voltaire. Another occurred, April 29th, in the presence of a concourse of 'philosophers' at a session of the Academy of Sciences. The meeting was attended by Voltaire and Franklin, who sat near each other on the platform in full view of the audience. At a pause in the proceedings, a confused cry arose, in which could be distinguished the names of the two favourites, and which was interpreted to mean that they should be introduced. This was done. They rose, bowed, and spoke to one another. But the clamour did not subside; the people were evidently dissatisfied; something more must be done. They shook hands. Even this was not enough. At length, the words of the clamour were distinguished: 'Il faut s'em-

brasser, à  
fashion.  
the spec  
theatre o  
other by  
kissing g  
subsided  
the who  
Europe  
Sophocle  
—One  
highly  
those s  
Solon.  
same P  
both of

The  
residen  
prepara  
awowal

"Dr.  
paration  
yet dare  
inc unco  
Austin  
costume  
its own  
in lace  
cambric  
fuse his  
rememb  
quette i  
in thes  
perquig  
hands,  
the gre  
was de  
mitting  
the per  
perhaps  
is impo  
perquig  
passion  
wig wh  
too lar  
mous  
procure  
losoph  
majest  
ance of  
a subj  
was th  
une gr  
head.  
to disc  
well a  
under  
he dro  
going  
in a s  
snowy  
ings a  
tume  
gentle  
Washi  
the a  
plume  
scabb  
was s  
mates  
about  
ment  
noble,  
for th  
berlai  
home  
Revol  
the c  
Frank  
he we  
cestat  
Lee,  
wore  
To  
great  
lin's



brasser, à la Française; 'you must embrace, French fashion.' Then, says John Adams, who witnessed the spectacle, 'the two aged actors upon this great theatre of philosophy and frivolity, embraced each other by hugging one another in their arms, and kissing each other's cheeks, and then the tumult subsided. And the cry immediately spread through the whole kingdom, and, I suppose, over all Europe, 'How charming it was to see Solon and Sophocles embrace.'"

—One would value this demonstration more highly were it not for the recollection that those same Parisians who extolled Franklin as Solon, and Voltaire as Sophocles, were the same Parisians who placed Mesmer high above both of them.

The most amusing story told of Franklin's residence in France is that which describes his preparation for attendance at Court, on the avowal of the French-American treaties:—

"Dr. Franklin, we are informed, began his preparations by ordering a wig; since no man had yet dared to contemplate the possibility of exhibiting uncovered locks to a monarch of France. Mr. Austin used to say, that not only was the court costume exactly prescribed, but each season had its own costume, and if any one presented himself in lace ruffles, when the time of year demanded cambric, the chamberlain of the palace would refuse him admission. Readers of Madam Campan remember her lively pictures of the intense etiquette which worried the soul of Marie Antoinette in these very years. So Dr. Franklin ordered a wig. On the appointed day, says tradition, the perquier himself brought home the work of his hands, and tried it on; but the utmost efforts of the great artist could not get it upon the head it was designed to disfigure. After patiently submitting for a long time to the manipulations of the perquier, Dr. Franklin ventured to hint that, perhaps, the wig was a little too small. 'Monsieur, it is impossible.' After many more fruitless trials, the perquier dashed the wig to the floor, in a furious passion, exclaiming, 'No, Monsieur; it is not the wig which is too small; it is your head which is too large.' It was too late, continues the anonymous chronicler who recorded this anecdote, to procure another, and, therefore, the audacious philosopher resolved to approach the presence of majesty 'without a bag.' 'The size and appearance of Franklin's head,' he concludes, 'became a subject of common conversation.' 'Yes, sir,' was the usual remark, 'Il a une grosse tête, et une grande tête. He has a big head, and a great head.' Having abandoned the wig, he ventured to discard the still more indispensable sword, as well as the universal chapeau that was carried under the arm. On the morning of the great day he dressed as he would have dressed if he were going out to dine with the president of Congress—in a suit of plain, black velvet, with the usual snowy ruffles at wrist and bosom, white silk stockings and silver buckles. And a more superb costume than that has never been worn by an old gentleman in any age or country. So General Washington was attired on occasions of state, with the addition of yellow gloves, a cocked hat and plume, and sword with steel belt and white leather scabbard. Dr. Franklin's costume, I need not say, was a most brilliant success. Mr. Austin intimates that the chamberlain hesitated a moment about admitting him, but it was only for a moment; and all the court were captivated at the noble, well-timed effrontery of his conduct. Better for the whole tribe of chamberlains if that chamberlain had done his duty, and sent the American home for his wig. The recoil from the French Revolution (in which we are now living) has given the chamberlain class another century of life, but Franklin really announced their departure when he went to court without a court dress, amid the ecstatic applause of Europe. Mr. Dean and Mr. Lee, as was proper, conformed to the custom, and wore both wig and sword."

To what apparently trivial incidents may great results be traced! Had Benjamin Franklin's wig been a "good fit," he would have worn

it in Louis the Sixteenth's dressing-room, and in addition to the wig would have carried a sword and *chapeau bras*. The example thus set by their favourite plenipotentiary would have been followed by his fellow-citizens, and at the present date American ambassadors at European courts would be attired like the representatives of feudal governments. A compositor's blunder styled the Emperor of the French Napoleon the Third! The stern simplicity of the dress worn by United States' ambassadors is due to a perquier's stupidity.

On Franklin's return to America, in his eightieth year, all parties in his State combined to do him honour. He was raised to the Presidency of the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania, and to the close of his active and honourable life, April 17, 1790, he received from a wide circle of admirers the homage due to his worth and services. As to his character there can be no uncertainty. His writings and the testimony of his most judicious friends enable criticism to draw, with unerring precision, a line between his sterling goodness and the imaginary virtues attributed to him by time-servers or enthusiasts. In no sense of the word was Benjamin Franklin a philosopher. He was a keen, shrewd, buoyant, able man, abounding in high spirits and self-confidence; overbearing, but thoroughly honest; egotistic, but truly benevolent. Upon the whole, he is the most remarkable "self-taught man" on whom modern society has looked; and if, in early life, he had received a liberal and systematic education, it is not improbable that he would have been a great thinker. But those who judge him as he was, and not as he might have been, must assign him a comparatively humble place amongst eminent characters; and biographers act unwisely who claim for him reverence such as that which is due to Bacon and Shakspeare.

*Four Years in the Ionian Islands: their Political and Social Condition; with a History of the British Protectorate.* Edited by Viscount Kirkwall. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

MODERN Greek politics—no wrong to the memory of Lord Byron, who dramatically threw himself into the struggle, at the price of a wasted life—no scandal against the enthusiasm of such heroes as Mr. Trelawney, or such a home-agitator as the last Lord Harrington, in his young days known as Col. Leicester Stanhope—have never won what may be called universal attention, either from those among our countrymen who in past times cared for foreign affairs, or those of our own day who are busied with "the nationalities." Late revolutions and conflicts in Greece have ranged in English sympathies lower than the Italian or the Polish questions. Thus, a history of the English Protectorate in the Ionian Islands, under Sir Thomas Maitland, Sir Frederick Adam, Lord Nugent, Sir Howard Douglas, Mr. Mackenzie, Lord Seaton, Sir Henry Ward, Sir John Young, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Henry Storks (the tenth and last Lord High Commissioner) might, we apprehend, only have a limited public, were the tale of squabble and irritation, separation and cession, ever so impartially told. This, however, we fancy, is not the case in the History which forms the first of these two volumes. Their author, it is true, says, in his Preface:—

"I am quite aware how very difficult it is for any Englishman to write impartially about the Ionian people. This fact has been repeatedly proved during the last half century in many works. These, as a general rule, have indiscriminately praised the English, and as indiscriminately abused the Ionians. I do not believe that I incur much danger of indulging, on this occasion, in the usual

prejudices of my countrymen. On the contrary, the friendship which I have contracted with many accomplished Ionian gentlemen of all parties may have inclined me to be rather partial to the Greeks. To several of them, moreover, I am indebted for much valuable information; though I do not feel at liberty to quote many of their names. Nevertheless, my natural pride as an Englishman is sure to make me sufficiently jealous of the honour of my country; and I may therefore hope to strike a fair balance between the two countries."

This is all well, though somewhat self-laudatory, as regards profession; but no reader will follow the History, even if he have not, by way of critical correction, a minute acquaintance with the turnings and windings of the transactions chronicled—without being aware of the presence of prejudice and amiable self-importance in the writer. The impression will be strengthened by perusal of the second volume, in which the personal experience of many years' residence is amusingly recounted. We could not name any book since Miss Skene's, which so pictorially brings forward the Isles of Greece. Quickness of observation and neatness of description, however, do not always—more is the pity—imply such justice of conclusion as belongs to philosophical calmness and manly strength.

What has been said will, we think, receive illustration from the following character of "a Greek man of letters,"—in whose statements the historian of the Protectorate appears to place implicit credence:—

"Soon after his arrival in the islands, Sir Henry Storks made, in an interesting manner, the acquaintance of the most honest and the most original, if not the most worldly-wise, gentleman in the Ionian Islands. Signor Andrea Lascarato, a man of good family in Cephalonia, had, in an evil hour for his own peace of mind and for that of his family, assumed the dangerous office of a moral censor and satirist of his countrymen. In 1856 he published, in his native island, a work in modern Greek, called the 'Mysteries of Cephalonia.' In that book he did not attack individuals, with the exception of the Archbishop, who, being a single specimen of his class in the island, could not escape in a crowd. His attacks, otherwise, were made upon classes. But none of these were spared. This is not the place for entering fully into the interesting history of Signor Andrea Lascarato. Suffice it to say, that having excited the indignation of the great majority of his countrymen, and the furious hostility of the democratic party, the then Resident of Cephalonia advised him to quit the country. He fled first to Zante, and then to England, which he had already visited for four months in 1851. He received a copy of his excommunication by the Archbishop of Cephalonia just as he landed for the second time in England. He stayed in London a year, and then returned to the Islands. For a time he lived at Zante, but there he was constantly persecuted, insulted, and terrified by the Ionian rabble; whilst the Resident was desirous to compel him to leave the Island for the sake of peace. The priests denounced him as an atheist; the gentry either joined in the cry, or were silent; the 'Mysteries of Cephalonia' having depicted every class of Ionian society, from the highest to the lowest, in the darkest colours. Signor Lascarato had made himself, in fact, a kind of prose Juvenal; writing, however, without the protection of a mighty and benevolent emperor. In spite of his unimpeachable character, it was not in human nature that such a satirist should escape the hatred of his victims. The gross ignorance of the priests, and their pretended miracles, the abject superstition of the masses, and even of many of the gentry, were all eloquently denounced. Satirists are apt to lose sight of measure and moderation. To read the 'Mysteries of Cephalonia' with the faith apparently due to the work of an honest man, intimately acquainted with his subject, was to arrive at a melancholy conclusion. Although the attack was made on the Cephalonians, it was generally interpreted as directed against all Ionians. Indeed,

Lascarato esteemed the Zantiots and the Corfiots even less than he did the Cephalonians. Literally to believe his descriptions, the Islanders must pass for being the most wicked, weak, and despicable people on the face of the globe. And yet it is an undoubted fact that many of the Ionian gentry are as honest and gentlemanly as are the upper classes of France or of England. It was chiefly the priests, and the demagogue class of politicians, the deceivers of the ignorant mob, whom Lascarato desired to scourge. But his work had, unfortunately, the appearance of an indiscriminate fury directed against all classes. He resembled, indeed, a Malay excited by narcotic drugs, running a muck on the high road, and leaving a track of slaughter behind him. The priests and the demagogues, writhing under his lash, shrieked furiously for vengeance, and were by no means scrupulous as to the means of obtaining their object. The notorious anti-English demagogue, Lombardo, appears to have been foremost in denouncing Lascarato to the mob as an atheist. This was an unfounded charge. The satirist held up the New Testament and the life of Our Saviour as the test and example of his doctrines, and of the iniquities of his victims. There was, therefore, furious literary war between the simple and honest Lascarato and the cunning and intriguing Lombardo. Unfortunately, in his rage, the satirist denounced the demagogue early in 1859, as an arrant rogue as well as a political impostor. Lascarato was tried at Zante for libel. Well aware of the general fury prevailing against him, he failed to appear when summoned. Judgment by default was pronounced against him. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, an unusually severe sentence. He gave himself up in Cephalonia, and was put, in August, 1859, into the excellent prison, which is one of the numerous monuments of Sir Charles Napier's admirable government. Signor Lascarato has published in a small pamphlet, in the Italian language, the details of his imprisonment. As his facts have never been doubted, the details must be considered as very disgraceful to the local Government; but they will be reserved for another occasion. It is sufficient here to say that he fell into the power of a brutal tyrant. His jailer nearly broke his heart by cruelties and privations. But Lascarato at length succeeded in conveying a petition to the Lord High Commissioner, fully detailing the case. The result was his joyful liberation before he had undergone the half of his sentence. This, however, was chiefly due to a petition signed in his favour by the most respectable inhabitants of Cephalonia. The guilty jailer, for some incomprehensible reason, was leniently dealt with. He was removed from Cephalonia, but appointed to an office of trust in Zante, in which he had again the opportunity to exercise his natural brutality. He was finally dismissed from all Government employment for an infamous assault upon a very young girl. Justice, though criminally slow, reached him at last in the mild form of a dismissal. The Government could not have done less than it did. It assuredly should have done much more. The gratitude, however, of Lascarato was very great. He had met with such injustice and ill treatment, that the Lord High Commissioner's conduct appeared to him to be a rare act of magnanimity. He did not understand that no English gentleman could possibly have overlooked such a case of tyranny and misconduct in office when brought to his notice."

How Sir Henry Storks appears to have cooled, and to have disappointed the expectation of Signor Lascarato, is subsequently told, with reserve and innuendo. It may be suggested, without the slightest imputation against the sincerity of the Greek Juvenal, or his English disciple, that the former, of necessity, could only give a partisan testimony, and thus was not the safest of guides, or the witness among witnesses the most to be relied on by an English historian.

The above paragraphs indicate why the second and slighter part of this new book is more edifying than its former and (in seeming) more

solid portion. In regard to all the outer aspects of Greek life and manners, the author whom Viscount Kirkwall edits is amusing and obviously faithful.

Our author is amusingly emphatic in regard to the three cardinal nuisances of the Greek islands: their vermin, their horrible church-bells, which "murder sleep," and their earthquakes,—in his angry denunciations reminding us of an Irish lady whom we met at Naples, who was affronted at all she saw and all that was to be heard and felt in the capital of the Two Sicilies. "O, Sur! I call this a horrid country; what with their musketoes, and their earthquakes, and their Popish sentiments, and their burning mountains, I call this a horrid country!" But besides vermin, bells and earthquakes, the British sleeper in Greece has to contend with dogs and owls. The Greeks are assuredly a noisy people, and are as fond of the sound of pistol-shots as the wedding guests of an Altenburger bride:—

"On every Easter Eve, a gun is fired as a signal at eleven, A.M.; and, at the same instant, from the windows and tops of all the houses in Corfu, great quantities of crockery are discharged into the streets. For this memorable occasion, all broken or cracked earthenware jugs and dishes are carefully preserved throughout the year. The supposition is, that good Christians are stoning, in imagination, the traitor Jew. The Greeks will not readily confess this fact to strangers, yet it is generally believed. On Saturday the 14th of April, 1860, I (to use a sporting phrase) very nearly came to grief, from a misunderstanding in regard to this custom. I had been led to believe that operations were to commence at noon. But about two minutes to eleven, I was riding quietly along the Line Wall, on my way home, when I observed that the streets were unusually empty. My suspicions being excited, I asked of a man in a doorway if it were not at twelve that the gun would be discharged. He replied that it would be fired in a minute or two. I instantly set spurs to my horse, and galloped to my house at racing speed. Just as I had dismounted, bang went the gun, and down came the crash of crockery from the houses. From the moment the crockery falls, guns and pistols are fired in all directions."

Our author dwells with as much reason as earnestness on the damage to society in the Ionian Islands ascribable to the seclusion in which the Haïdes and Katinkas, and other rare Grecian beauties, not dull in intelligence, are kept. He did his best as one holding an official position, and happy in having a wife to aid him, to break down the barrier during his residence in Cephalonia: gave balls and comic magic-lantern parties. Some civilizing influences were, obviously, needed there,—the state of things in the island having been "as under" within the memory of man:—

"Lascarato remembered the time when glass in the windows was a great rarity in Argostoli. The young doctors returning from the Italian colleges often brought with them small window-frames fitted with glass to put up in their rooms, and thus to astonish the natives by their unwonted luxury. He told me some curious characteristics of the seclusion of the ladies in Cephalonia in former times. When the British officers were first quartered in Argostoli, about fifty years ago, as they never saw any ladies, they inquired if it were a city inhabited only by men. On learning that the town really contained fair ladies, but that custom secluded them from the sight of strangers, the young officers resolved to obtain a peep of them. They adopted a notable scheme. They hired a number of donkeys, to which they appended plenty of bells. Then, mounting upon these animals with their faces towards the tails, they proceeded to ride through the streets. The ludicrous scene brought the whole population to the windows, and the officers returned to their quarters, joyfully exclaiming, 'At last we have seen the ladies!' When my friend was a youth, the shoemakers were not allowed to see young ladies who required their

services. The doors of the rooms were provided with holes through which the ladies passed their feet in order to be measured."

On the whole, if the first volume of this book can only be read with much caution as an historical document, there can be no question that the second moiety contains much to amuse,—and which brings a peculiar and interesting people (how far estimable or not is a separate question) before the eyes of those who sit at home nourishing themselves on the genius of Pindar and Homer and Anacreon and Euripides, and having a curiosity as to the descendants of those to whom these immortals gave out their oracles.

*The Wisdom of our Fathers. Selections from the Writings of Lord Bacon. With a Memoir. (Religious Tract Society.)*

IN 'The Wisdom of our Fathers,' the wisdom of Francis Bacon is extremely conspicuous. Few men have said so many wise things as the Great Essayist, and still fewer men have said their wise things so wittily and well. His sermons lie in sentences, and his sentences sparkle into points. At the first blush, a writer like Bacon, so broad, so subtle, and worldly-bright, might appear to lie beyond the pale in which members of a Religious Tract Society would seek for aid in their peculiar work:—but only at the first blush; for Bacon, like Shakespeare and all the highest men, comprises in his own circle of ideas and expressions the whole round of human experience, and is capable of ministering at once to the intellect and the soul.

It has always been a joke against Mallet that he should have written a Life of Bacon and forgotten all the while that the hero of his pen was a philosopher. But other biographers may share the pleasant reproach. A hundred memoirs have been written by men who did not seem to know that Bacon was a Christian. Who has told us what were his religious views, what his religious habits? Does any fascinated reader of the Essays ever picture Bacon at his prayers, Bacon singing hymns? Yet we know very well that writing prayers and translating psalms were a portion of his labours, not less earnestly done than his 'Life of Henry the Seventh' and his plans for codifying the English Law. Of late years we have gained some intimate knowledge of his domestic life; and in particular we have learnt to appreciate the influence of his mother, a woman not more learned than devout. But no writer has yet considered the father of modern science from a religious point of view.

Bacon's theological works—though of far less importance to the world than his philosophical writings—are not inconsiderable in quantity. He wrote prayers; he composed hymns; he drew out a confession of faith; he dealt with the controversies which in his day divided the Church; he delivered his opinion on public worship, on the education of the clergy, and on the duties and advantages of toleration. On all these subjects he threw a flood of brilliant light. That searching intellect could never trifle with any topic, not even with such a trifle as a jest. With him a joke had its merry use. No force was ever lost; even his meteoric play of fancy was no other than a light by which he could make men see the truth.

In one remarkable paper, Bacon has drawn up the character of a Christian believer, in which he presents under the boldest forms of contradiction the dogmas of our Creed. It is a sort of proof exercise of genius; a paper to rouse attention, to stimulate thought, to compel inquiry. As this document is one of the least known, perhaps, of Bacon's compositions, we shall venture to quote its articles entire.



They are called 'The Characters of a Believing Christian, in Paradoxes and seeming Contradictions,' and are thirty-four in number:—

1. A Christian is one that believes things his reason cannot comprehend; he hopes for things which neither he nor any man alive ever saw; he labours for that which he knoweth he shall never obtain, yet, in the issue, his belief appears not to be false, his hope makes him not ashamed, his labour is not in vain.

2. He believes three to be one, and one to be three; a father not to be elder than his son; a son to be equal with his father; and one proceeding from both to be equal with both; he believing three persons in one nature, and two natures in one person.

3. He believes a virgin to be mother of a son; and that very son of hers to be her Maker. He believes Him to have been shut up in a narrow room, whom heaven and earth could not contain. He believes him to have been born in time, who was and is from everlasting. He believes him to have been a weak child, carried in arms, who is the Almighty; and him once to have died, who 'only hath life and immortality' in himself.

4. He believes the God of all grace to have been angry with one that hath never offended him; and that God, who hates sin, to be reconciled to himself, though sinning continually, and never making, or being able to make, Him satisfaction. He believes a most just God to have punished a most just Person, and to have justified himself though a most ungodly sinner. He believes himself freely pardoned, and yet a sufficient satisfaction was made for him.

5. He believes himself to be precious in God's sight, and yet loathes himself in his own. He dares not justify himself in those things wherein he can find no fault with himself, and yet believes that God accepts him in those services wherein he is able to find many faults.

6. He praises God for his justice, and yet fears him for his mercy. He is so ashamed as that he dares not open his mouth before God; and yet he comes with boldness to God, and asks him anything he needs. He is so humble as to acknowledge himself to deserve nothing but evil; and yet believes that God means him all good. He is one that fears always, yet is as bold as a lion. He is often sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; many times complaining, yet always giving thanks. He is the most lowly-minded, yet the greatest aspirer; most contented, yet ever craving.

7. He bears a lofty spirit in a mean condition; when he is ablest, he thinks meanest of himself. He is rich in poverty, and poor in the midst of riches. He believes all the world to be his, yet he dares take nothing without special leave from God. He covenants with God for nothing, yet looks for a great reward. He loseth his life and gains by it; and whilst he loseth it, he saveth it.

8. He lives not to himself, yet of all others he is most wise for himself. He denieth himself often, yet no man loveth himself so well as he. He is most reproached, yet most honoured. He hath most afflictions, and most comforts.

9. The more injury his enemies do him, the more advantages he gains by them. The more he forsakes earthly things, the more he enjoys them.

10. He is the most temperate of all men, yet fares most deliciously; he lends and gives most freely, yet he is the greatest usurer; he is meek towards all men, yet inexorable by men. He is the best child, husband, brother, friend; yet hates father and mother, brother and sister. He loves all men as himself, yet hates some men with a perfect hatred.

11. He desires to have more grace than any

man hath in the world, yet is truly sorrowful when he seeth any man have less than himself; he knoweth no man after the flesh, yet gives all men their due respects; he knoweth if he please man he cannot be the servant of Christ, yet, for Christ's sake, he pleaseth all men in all things. He is a peace-maker, yet is a continual fighter, and is an irreconcilable enemy.

12. He believes him to be worse than an infidel that provides not for his family, yet himself lives and dies without care. He accounts all his superiors, yet stands stiffly upon authority. He is severe to his children, because he loveth them; and by being favourable unto his enemy, he revengeth himself upon him.

13. He believes the angels to be more excellent creatures than himself, and yet accounts them his servants. He believes that he receives many good things by their means, and yet he neither prays for their assistance, nor offers them thanks, which he doth not disdain to do to the meanest Christian.

14. He believes himself to be a king, how mean soever he be; and how great soever he be, yet he thinks himself not too good to be a servant to the poorest saint.

15. He is often in prison, yet always at liberty; a freeman, though a servant. He loves not honour amongst men, yet highly prizeth a good name.

16. He believes that God hath bidden every man that doth him good to do so; he yet of any man is the most thankful to them that do aught for him. He would lay down his life to save the soul of his enemy, yet will not adventure upon one sin to save the life of him who saved his.

17. He swears to his own hindrance, and changeth not; yet he knoweth that his oath cannot tie him to sin.

18. He believes Christ to have no need of anything he doth, yet maketh account that he doth relieve Christ in all his acts of charity. He knoweth he can do nothing of himself, yet labours to work out his own salvation. He professeth he can do nothing, yet as truly professeth he can do all things; he knoweth that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God, yet believeth he shall go to heaven both body and soul.

19. He trembles at God's word, yet counts it sweeter to him than honey and the honey-comb, and dearer than thousands of gold and silver.

20. He believes that God will never damn him, and yet fears God for being able to cast him into hell. He knoweth he shall not be saved by nor for his good works, yet he doth all the good works he can.

21. He knoweth God's providence is in all things, yet is so diligent in his calling and business, as if he were to cut out the thread of his own happiness. He believes before-hand that God hath purposed what he shall be, and that nothing can make him to alter his purpose; yet prays and endeavours, as if he would force God to save him for ever.

22. He prays and labours for that which he is confident God means to give; and the more assured he is, the more earnestly he prays for that he knows he shall never obtain, and yet gives not over. He prays and labours for that which he knows he shall be no less happy without; he prays with all his heart not to be led into temptation, yet rejoiceth when he is fallen into it; he believes his prayers are heard, even when they are denied, and gives thanks for that which he prays against.

23. He hath within him both flesh and spirit, yet he is not a double-minded man; he is often led captive by the law of sin, yet it never gets dominion over him; he cannot sin, yet can do nothing without sin. He doth nothing against

his will, yet he doth what he would not. He wavers and doubteth, yet obtains.

24. He is often tossed and shaken, yet it is as Mount Zion; he is a serpent and a dove; a lamb and a lion; a reed and a cedar. He is sometimes so troubled, that he thinks nothing to be true in religion; yet if he did think so, he could not at all be troubled. He thinks sometimes that God hath no mercy for him, yet resolves to die in the pursuit of it. He believes, like Abraham, against hope, and though he cannot answer God's logic, yet, with the woman of Canaan, he hopes to prevail with the rhetoric of importunity.

25. He wrestles, and yet prevails; and though yielding himself unworthy of the least blessing he enjoys, yet, Jacob-like, he will not let Him go without a new blessing; he sometimes thinks himself to have no grace at all, and yet, how poor and afflicted soever he be, he would not change conditions with the most prosperous man under heaven that is a manifest worldling.

26. He thinks sometimes that the ordinances of God do him no good, yet he would rather part with his life than be deprived of them.

27. He was born dead; yet so that it had been murder for any to have taken his life away. After he began to live, he was ever dying.

28. And though he hath an eternal life begun in him, yet he makes account he hath a death to pass through.

29. He counts self-murder a heinous sin, yet is ever busy in crucifying the flesh, and in putting to death his earthly members; not doubting but there will come a time of glory, when he shall be esteemed precious in the sight of the great God of heaven and earth; appearing with boldness at his throne, and asking anything he needs, being endued with humility, by acknowledging his great crimes and offences, and that he deserveth nothing but severe punishment.

30. He believes his soul and body shall be as full of glory as them that have more; and no more full than theirs that have less.

31. He lives invisible to those that see him, and those that know him best do but guess at him; yet those, many times, judge more truly of him than he doth of himself.

32. The world will sometimes account him a saint, when God accounteth him a hypocrite; and afterwards, when the world branded him for a hypocrite, then God owned him for a saint.

33. His death makes not an end of him. His soul which was put into his body, is not to be perfected without his body; yet his soul is more happy when it is separated from his body, than when it was joined unto it; and his body, though torn in pieces, burned to ashes, ground to powder, turned to rottenness shall be no loser.

34. His Advocate, his Surety, shall be his Judge; his mortal part shall become immortal; and what was sown in corruption and defilement shall be raised in incorruption and glory; and a finite creature shall possess an infinite happiness.

GLORY BE TO GOD."

This paper is among the selections of wisdom offered to its readers by the Religious Tract Society; the republication showing that its spirit and intent are well understood. The other selections from Lord Bacon's writings have either a religious or a moral value, distinct from the mere literary expression. Among them is the famous letter of expostulation with Coke. Nothing shows more powerfully the change of mind with regard to Bacon than the selection, by a religious society, for one of its popular books of extracts, of this letter to Coke—above all, of its selection as a piece of moral and

religious teaching, taken from the life. In days when it was our humour to abuse Bacon, to invent lies about him, to put false constructions on his words, this letter used to be cited by essayists and critics as evidence that he was mean and harsh. But with a juster view of the man's nature comes a fairer interpretation of his words; and that which was formerly denounced as cruel insult, is now exhibited as sedate and just reproof.

This remark reminds us that a fair, pleasant memoir is prefixed to this volume, the writer of which has freed himself from many of the ancient errors and from some of the ancient prejudices. He does not always go so far as we do in acknowledgment of Bacon's natural nobleness of heart and brain; but he travels on the same road, and often arrives at the same conclusions as ourselves.

The book is one which it is a credit to the Religious Tract Society to have produced.

*Alexandri Neckam De Naturis Rerum. Libri Duo. With the Poem of the same Author, De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientie. Edited by Thomas Wright. (Longman & Co.)*

AFTER the lapse of about six centuries and a half, the works of Alexander Neckam (Alexander Nequam, as contemporary wits called him), the foster-brother of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, are now first published, under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls, as a portion of the national chronicles during the Middle Ages. This scholar of St. Albans, and ultimately Abbot of Cirencester, was richly endowed with school learning, and was an adept in all the laborious trifling to which learned men were then greatly addicted. Thus, in his book on the natures of various things he finds in "*cadaver*" the abbreviations of three distinct words—*ca*, representing "*caro*," *da*, "*data*," and *ver*, "*vermibus*,"—whereby, for the castigation of vanity, he defines *cadaver* as "*caro data vermibus*," flesh given to the worms. Neckam will remind some readers of *Elia*—not, indeed, in his moralizing, but in his gossiping anecdotes of animals and the wonderful stories he has to tell of their ways and habits of life. Some of these are original, but the old monk, in compiling his volume on Earth, Air, Fire, and Water, has taken many a marvellous illustration from older writers, whose manuscripts he had perused when he was head-master of Dunstable School, or when he was Professor in the University of Paris, or during the time he was an Augustinian monk, and finally Abbot, at Cirencester. The treatise, intended to be philosophical, is what would now be designated as "*popular*" in manner as in matter. Thus Neckam, in describing the Moon, describes also the Man that is supposed to be therein, and this is the earliest allusion made to the well-known legend. Some of the natural-history anecdotes would have afforded new material to the many recent compilers of volumes on that subject. Among a multitude of other stories, we are told that the hawk in winter seizes the first bird of warm plumage on which it can lay claw, lies on it all night, and, in return for its service, refrains from breakfasting on it in the morning. Then, we hear of a Welsh river on one bank only of which the nightingale is ever heard singing; and we meet with a stork which, having been unfaithful to her absent lord, is plucked and pecked at by a jury of her indignant equals. As for the crowing of the cock, Neckam gravely tells us that the hot humours of the bird excites a salt, itching, and finally tickling sensation, which last creates a delight that finds expression in a crow! He settles, quite as

satisfactorily, why the female birds of prey are larger than their lords. These are but waifs and strays from his moralized stories on the air. He is not less wonderful on the water. In connexion herewith, he renders justice to the medieval British sailor, one of whom crossed the Channel in a boat, accompanied by his dog, which had learnt to manage the ropes with its mouth, at the orders of its master! And he informs us that Alexander the Great went down into the sea in a vessel of glass, in order to observe the way of life among the fishes. Neckam little thought that the time would come when we should have the fish themselves in glass vessels, and men studying their manners and customs without going down to the depths of the sea. Neckam was less instructed than we are why plants are green, but he boldly assigns groundless causes for this and other effects. Sometimes he only asserts, as when he remarks that when old people ate of Egyptian figs, they lost their wrinkles, and became, in modern phrase, "*beautiful for ever*." At other times, and that frequently, he throws in a moral or ejaculates a wish. The fiercest bull, bound to this fig-tree, becomes tame. "*Oh!*" exclaims Neckam, "*that this tree would exercise its virtues on our tyrants and on ill-grained companions!*" Most frequently he loves to indulge in fantastic ideas, as when he takes the *fidus Achates* of *Æneas* to be simply an agate (*achates*) which *Æneas* carried about with him, for that stone renders the bearer amiable, elegant and powerful. He does not tell us why the loadstone placed on the brow of a sleeping light-o'-love lady will compel her to make a clean breast of it; but he sees, acutely enough, that much of what is ascribed to the strong vision of the lynx should be attributed to the fineness of its power of scent.

In this wise, the monk goes on through a long succession of light chapters, few of which do not carry a moral to their lightness. When he comes to treat of learning as it was then understood, he manifests great distrust of its alleged soundness; when he treats of chivalry, he takes from it all its romance, and knights are "*trotted out*" only to show what sorry varlets and worthless fellows many of them were. The ladies do not come off better than the knights, and female virtue seems to have been of as poor a quality as knightly valour. Courage and chastity were the exceptional virtues amid abounding vice. Foppery reigned to a lamentable extent; and of the twelfth-century fops he draws a striking picture—the notes the play of their eyes and eyebrows, the movements of the muscles of the face, the motions of feet and hands, and the progress they make, one shoulder in advance of the other. "*You would take such an one for a Thraso*," he says, "*only that he out-Thrasoes Thraso*." Their walk, their voice, their general aspect and foolery, are admirably touched off. There is no more amusing chapter in this volume (the poem in which is a paraphrase of the prose, without the anecdotes) than those which satirize the persons, fashions, failings and vices of the period.

But it is not so much in these portraits of his contemporaries, excellently as these are limned, nor in the reflections and maxims of the author, nor in his amusing romance of natural history, that Neckam will be acceptable to the modern reader, as in the truths which accompany the narrations, and which serve to rectify prevailing errors and conceptions. For instance, an antiquary of these later days discovers a mass of burnt coals at the base of a mysterious upright stone, which he has cleared of surrounding earth. "*Remnants of sacrifice, altar and fire!*" exclaims the antiquary. Neckam will serve

to temper his enthusiasm; for, says the Cirencester monk, "*burnt coal lasts so incorruptibly, that they who mark out boundaries employ it by throwing a quantity of half-burnt coal into a hole, over which they erect stones, whereby for any number of ages afterwards the presence of the coal may convince any contentious litigator as to the existence of the true boundary line.*"

Equally curious is the account of the early use of the mariner's compass. We have, hitherto, been told that the Chinese compass, the needle of which pointed southward, and served to guide travellers by land or water, dates from about eleven centuries before Christ. This, however, is uncertain. The invention of the true mariner's compass is assigned to the Neapolitan Giotto, or the Venetian Marco Polo, about the year 1260. But here we have Neckam, who died in 1217, stating that "*sailors as they sail over the seas, when in cloudy weather they can no longer profit by the light of the sun, or when the world is wrapped up in the darkness of the shades of night, and they are ignorant to what point of the compass their ship's course is directed, they touch the magnet with a needle, which (the needle) is whirled round in a circle, until, when its motion ceases, its point looks direct to the north.*" Previous to this, however, the principle of the compass was known, and applied by laying the needle on straws, split sticks, or fixing it to a piece of cork in the water; but Neckam's description goes beyond this, and points to a more perfect instrument, something more like the modern compass, for he includes (in his "*De Utensilibus*," quoted by Mr. Wright) among the indispensable requirements of a ship, "*a needle mounted on a pivot, which will oscillate and turn until the point looks to the north, and the sailors will thus know how to direct their course when the polar star is concealed through the troubled state of the atmosphere.*"

As of the compass, so do we learn something new of the mirror, inasmuch as that of which Neckam treated in the twelfth century is the ordinary implement made of glass, "*whereas*," says Mr. Wright, "*we are accustomed to suppose that mirrors of metal were the only implements of this description then in use.*" Neckam notes that if the lead (plumbum) be taken from the back, the glass reflects no image, and thereupon he counsels men to preserve the foundation of their faith; but when he states that in a concave mirror the figure is reversed, but in a plane or a convex mirror it is erect, he is lost in wonder, and, unable to make a moral application, he can only exclaim, "*Who can assign a sufficient reason for this?*" And thus he writes in the twelfth century, long before the world heard of the Venetian glass mirrors, the invention of which dates but from the first year of the fourteenth.

From our brief analysis of these two works of the learned foster-brother of the King of the Lion Heart, our readers will perceive that one of the qualities of the volume lies in its infinite variety. From beginning to end there is no lack of amusement; but Alexander Neckam never forgets to make instruction, both moral and religious, wait upon even the merriest of his pages.

*The Children of Lutetia.* By Blanchard Jerrold. 2 vols. (Low & Co.)

Mr. Jerrold is not so happy as usual in the name of his book. Many readers may not guess till they open it that by *Lutetia* is meant Paris; then why not *Julii Civitas* as well as *Lutetia*? Moreover, if he insists on *Lutetia*, then should the Gallic capital be described as a city of Belgic Gaul, situated, not on the con-

N° 1  
fluenc  
the Se  
be so  
is a  
comp  
We  
the la  
on the  
less  
it is  
for th  
the s  
clusi  
volu  
anec  
Th  
comp  
his o  
place  
dwel  
insti  
amen  
does  
color  
insti  
A  
the  
tion  
cou  
Cha  
are  
held  
that  
of  
has  
From  
ma  
Eng  
and  
was  
last  
wo  
Al  
has  
an  
to  
Th  
ma  
18  
su  
we  
Th  
ba  
th  
w  
be  
ov  
tr  
w  
in  
ch  
in  
to  
o  
c  
th  
le  
s  
w  
t  
c  
v  
L  
s  
f  
t  
l  
c  
XUM



fluence of the Seine and Marne, but on that of the Sequana and Matrona. But though the title be somewhat affected and unlucky, the book is a good book, and therein may we find compensation.

We are told that the poor shall never fail in the land, and we are taught to have compassion on the poor. In Paris, if paupers and other helpless creatures are many, and often oppressed, it is certain, on the other hand, that they are, for the most part, judiciously treated as regards the succour afforded to them. This is the conclusion that all will arrive at who peruse these volumes, whether the reader relies most on the anecdotal or the statistical portions.

The author has not furnished us with a mere compilation, but has set down the results of his own experiences. He seems to have left no place unvisited where the destitute or helpless dwelt in misery, or were aided in organized institutions. He gives us ample opportunity for amending our own system of relief, and yet does not see all things in Lutetia under a rose-coloured light. The book, in one word, is as instructive as it is amusing.

An extract or two will serve better to show the nature of the contents than much description,—and here is one that is at least encouraging to the workmen on this side of the Channel:—

"It is the general regret of Frenchmen, who are proud of the position their country has long held as the supreme producer of art-manufactures, that while England has been advancing in matters of taste, France has stood still. Edmond Texier has lately warned his countrymen in the *Sicde*, that France had now another formidable rival in art-manufactures. This writer says that ten years ago England was the first industrial nation for quantity, and the last in matters of taste. Her want of art was a reproach so often thrust at her, that she at last, regardless of expense, made a razzia in the workshops of France, and carried back to sordid Albion the picked art-workmen of Paris. England has now taught many of her workmen to be artists; and it was the Exhibition of 1862 that discovered to the Parisians they had a new and powerful rival. The art-workmen of Paris are now exhorted to make great efforts for the Universal Exhibition of 1867. They are to re-assert and to re-establish their supremacy."

Occasionally, we come upon passages which we seem to have met with before in print; but the following view of the sick ward at the Foundling is entirely new to us:—

"As we entered it, there was the subdued babble of children of various ages, down to the little thing that could just totter alone. The invalids, who were ordered not to rise, were lying on iron beds placed in rows against the walls, with tickets over the head of each bed, describing the case or treatment of the sufferer. In the centre of the room were groups of little children, all dressed in blue, interspersed with sisters and nurses, who were chatting to them, or patting their cheeks, or attending to their wants. One sister was laughingly teaching a little girl, apparently about two years old, to pronounce two or three difficult words. The child bungled, and the sister tried again; and then the two laughed together. These were the convalescents, and were about to be sent to their proper sections in the new buildings. Opposite this sick ward was the surgical ward. It was arranged like that which I have just described, but it was a most distressing place to be in. Nearly every child in it appeared to be suffering acute pain, and the crying was one incessant chorus, that smote to the heart. It was pitched in every key. There was the sharp, short cry of intense pain, and the moaning sob of the dull, even ache. I noticed only one child that seemed to be at peace. She was a little girl with a bright and happy face, a little wearied by sickness, with her toys lying idle upon the bed, under her thin white hands. From this surgical ward my attendant conducted me down the corridor to the weaning department. It was a room much smaller

than those I had hitherto entered, and was inhabited by a set of babies who appeared to object most decidedly to the process they were undergoing. A sister, with a baby in her arms, advanced to meet us. It was curious to remark how tender she was with the sick child she held in her arms, and yet how business-like and hard in her manner when she spoke of its death as certain. She lifted its hand and showed it to me and the attendant, and then went rapidly through the fatal symptoms of her charge. I could see that this sister was a most kindly and gentle creature, and that what appeared hardness was only long custom. Death, to her, was an every-day visitor, whose presence was not more startling than the rising sun."

On the subject of working men, and the Imperial policy which keeps them employed, Mr. Jerrold has much to say that is of general interest. But the employed are not the satisfied:—

"The lodgings of the working classes in London are bad enough; but when we compare their situation and their condition with the situation and condition of those inhabited by the families of Paris operatives, we are no longer surprised that when delegates from French trades visited London in 1862, they were struck with the general comfort they saw. London improvements have not the exterior beauty of those of Paris—indeed, it would be ridiculous to attempt any comparison between them; but, at least, the new arteries that have been made in the British metropolis have been designed chiefly for the ventilation and for the convenience of the inhabitants. It has often been said by ambitious architects, that London requires the presence of an absolute sovereign, of the Bonaparte type, for two years. He would build us boulevards, and lay out our great sites to the best advantage. Jules Simon would answer these gentlemen by saying, 'I repeat, with the authority of great experience, that a great city, which includes an enormous population of men and women, who earn low wages, should not be dealt with in utter disregard of their wishes and their necessities.' To men who know the population of Paris, and the hard lives tens of thousands lead, the lines of palaces that have been pushed through the poor quarters on the south side of the Seine are monstrous lumps of wickedness. The workmen who raise them look upon them in dismay. The poor people on the sites of whose houses they are built shift their humble household gods farther out of the wicked city, and wonder when the powers that rear these palaces will think of them and their little ones. While these great works go forward year after year, the poor working classes are driven closer and closer together in the still fewer and fewer tenements that are left for their use. The home, as M. Simon most truly and effectively observes, continually suffers, and every day the workman is more tempted than he was yesterday to obey the friends who call him to spend his evenings by the cheery fire and behind the red curtains of the *cabaret*. To the list of men who have striven earnestly to provide healthy and cheap homes for the working classes of Paris, the name of M. Puteaux (himself once a working carpenter), who built, who created Batignolles, should be added. He died in April last, regretted by thousands."

We conclude by remarking, that this is the first book we have met with the very statistics of which are treated in a way to amuse as well as edify.

#### NEW POETRY.

*The Infant Bridal; and other Poems.* By Aubrey De Vere. (Macmillan & Co.)—In these pages Mr. De Vere collects the principal poems which he has from time to time published, and adds to them several new ones. Though not confident that his effusions will ever become popular, we are glad to possess the best of them in a single volume. In spite of grave faults, they are unquestionably poetry; they express emotion, and moral truths so often revealed through emotion, in forms of beauty and melody. That the writings of Mr. De Vere, though appreciated by a select circle, have not been widely known must be ascribed partly to his choice of

subjects and partly to a want of breadth and decision in the treatment of them. His favourite themes are obviously those derived from classical antiquity, and it is less his misfortune than his fault that they have little attraction for modern taste. We need not now inquire how far a man of imagination is justified in disregarding the bias of his own times; it is, however, certain that he who does so often wastes resources which if more prudently employed would have produced the happiest results. Only the highest genius could, for instance, in our day compel attention to an epic poem, a classical tragedy, or a heroic painting. We do not mean to disparage Mr. De Vere's powers when we say that they are unequal to efforts of this kind. From 'The Search after Proserpine'—the longest poem in the book—we could cite delightful pictures and many subtleties of thought and characterization. But, for all this, the piece lacks that sustained and concentrated glow of imagination which redeems, as it were, from their obscure haze the distant landmarks on the coast of Fancy. Mr. De Vere takes pleasure, moreover, in making his fable the vehicle of psychological meanings—a high purpose, undoubtedly, but one which often betrays him into vagueness. In his poem of 'Psyche,' for example, we find it hard to detect whether the poet's idol be a human object or the symbol of a spiritual principle. We incline to the latter conclusion, but the suggestions which beset us are so numerous and perplexing that we can only hazard a guess. After these exceptions, let us offer a proof or two in support of our praise. Here is an apostrophe from an 'Ode to the Daffodil,' at once carefully true to the facts of nature and touched with that light of emotional fancy which invests nature with human attributes:—

Thou laugh'st, bold outcast, bright as brave,  
When the wood bellows, and the cave,  
And leagues inland is heard the wave!  
Hating the dainty and the line  
As sings the blackbird thou dost shine!  
Thou com'st while yet on mountain lawns high up  
Lurks the last snow-wreath: by the berried brier  
While yet the black spring in its craggy cup  
No music makes or charms no listening ear.  
Thou com'st while from the oak stock or red beech  
Dead Autumn scoffs young Spring with splenetic speech;—  
When in her virtual chastity the Year  
With frozen memories of the sacred past  
Her doors and heart makes fast,  
And loves no flower save those that deck the bier:—  
Ere yet the blossomed sycamore  
With golden surf is curdled o'er;  
Ere yet the birch against the blue  
Her silken tissue weaves anew.  
Thou com'st while, meteor-like 'mid fens, the weed  
Swims, wan in light, while sleet-showers whitening glare;—  
Weeks ere by river brims, new furred, the reed  
Leans its green javelin level in the air.

—As an example of delicate skill in character-drawing we give the following sketch. The gracious nature that converts grief into moral beauty is indicated with a quiet simplicity, a gentle and slow movement of rhythm, and a felicity of imagery that impress us with the charm of completeness:—

#### A CHARACTER.

She scarce can tell if she have loved or not;  
She of her heart no register has kept;  
She knows but this, that once too blest her lot  
Appeared for earth; and that ere long she wept.  
Upon life's daily task without pretence  
She moves; and many love her, all revere:  
She will be full of joy when summoned hence,  
Yet not unhappy seems while lingering here.  
If once her breast the storms of anguish tore,  
On that pure lake no weeds or scum they cast:  
Time has ta'en from her much, but given her more;  
And of his gifts the best will be the last.  
Her parents lie beneath the churchyard grass;  
On her own strength and foresight she is thrown,  
Who, while her brothers played, too timid was  
To join their sports; and played or sighed alone.  
Her heart is as a spot of hallowed ground  
Filled with old tombs and sacred to the Past,  
Such as near villages remote is found,  
Or rain-washed chancel in some woodland waste:

It once was pierced each day with some new stone,  
And thronged with weeping women and sad men;  
But now it lies with grass and flowers o'ergrown,  
And o'er it pipes the thrush and builds the wren.

—The book, as we have said, has its defects; but it will still be welcome to poetical readers for its pure and exalted feeling, for the melody of its numbers, and the delicate fancy of its style.

*Sonnets on the Months; and other Poems, Descriptive, Domestic, and National.* By John Ash-  
ham. (Gratton.)—If we were asked to point out



any thoroughly new thought or image in Mr. Askham's volume we should probably be at a loss. Yet we have read it with no little pleasure, for the writer has that quality of earnestness which often gives interest to the commonest themes. The flowers in his cottage plot are humble and familiar, but they have life,—they drink in the dew and the sunshine. The book lacks the depth and vigour which denote originality; but we find in it many instances of fresh and healthy feeling—of manly tenderness and simple grace of description. To the last quality this sonnet will bear witness:—

JULY.

'Tis Summer's noon: high rides the fervid sun  
O'er fresh-mown meads and fields of waving corn;  
The shining streams in dreamy music run,  
Kissed by the pensile willows that adorn  
Their flowery banks; from mid-day's glowing heat  
The panting cattle seek the welcome shade;  
In the deep shadow of the wood's retreat  
The woodbine, in gay Summer dress arrayed,  
With wanton wooing winds its fawning arms  
Around the sturdy oak with sweet embrace;  
Like living gems, the fitting insect swarms  
In ceaseless dance run out their little race;  
Nature in all her beauty cheers the sight,  
Serene the day, and calm the short-lived night.

—As the work of a man engaged in daily toil the book is more than creditable. The love of poetry, Mr. Askham tells us, has cheered and comforted him; the present fruits of that love should not be without solace and attraction for others.

*The Termination of the Sixteenth Canto of Lord Byron's 'Don Juan.'* By Harry W. Wetton. (Trübner & Co.)—Byron's 'Don Juan,' justly obnoxious as it is to the censure of moralists, is, by pretty general consent, regarded as its author's masterpiece. It rivals the best of his works in descriptive beauty and grandeur, in pathos and vigour of feeling, in exuberance of wit and humour, while in the combination of these qualities and in fertility of invention it stands alone. Such is the poem which Mr. Wetton here undertakes to complete. His friends, it appears, were a little distrustful of his success; the passage in which he describes their misgivings will perhaps show how far they were warranted:—

They told me I had no facility  
For making any rhyme of any kind—  
They altogether doubted my ability,  
And seemed to think I had not any mind.  
I bore it all with patience and docility,  
For if, at any time, I felt inclined  
For self-defence, methought 'twas only fools  
Who strove to argue with pedantic schools.  
But what such say or think is of small matter:  
My walks through life will lead me far from them;  
For ere a month shall stormy Biscay scatter  
Her briny foam between myself and them.  
'Tis for the public to condemn or flatter—  
They are my only arbiters—with them  
The verdict lies. A prejudicial crew  
Shall never dictate what I am to do.

—At page 17 Mr. Wetton mildly congratulates himself upon his decision:—

This is my maiden essay; till to-day  
I ne'er was so ambitious as to think  
Forming my words in Minion's prim array,  
Or changing Mordant's for the printer's ink.  
Now that I've got my poem under weigh  
(To use a seaman phrase), although it sink  
In Lethe's wave, without one friendly greet,  
Still, I must own, to publish is sweet.

—The poet has, however, no serious apprehensions of the catastrophe at which he glances here. Unless his faith in the success of his venture had been strong he would have hardly thought it necessary to elucidate the stanza just quoted by the following note:—

"NOTE 9, STANZA 17.

Forming my words in Minion's prim array.

It was originally intended to have printed these stanzas in that letter which, in typography, is termed Minion."

—His estimate of the interest which would attach to himself must also have been tolerably high, or it would not have occurred to him that the fact stated in another note was of general importance:

"NOTE 6, STANZA 9.

For ere a month shall stormy Biscay scatter  
Her briny foam between myself and them.  
It is the intention of the author to leave this country for Spain early in the ensuing Summer."

—But these are matters which we may leave to our readers. They are now aware of the task which Mr. Wetton proposed to himself, and they have some idea of his qualifications for accomplishing it.

## NEW NOVELS.

*Velvet Lawn: a Novel.* By Charles Felix. 3 vols. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—Every Buckinghamshire man knows that there is in his own native land a beautiful spot called "Velvet Lawn," far-famed for pic-nics and flirtations, and conspicuous in the annals of county gatherings. For fear of mistakes, we must at once say that the scene of the novel before us is not laid in Buckinghamshire, but in a western county, within a few miles of the flourishing sea-port of Westpool. The chief interest of the book turns upon the sudden and mysterious death of John Radnage, owner of "Velvet Lawn"; and the author, while allowing us dimly to suspect the real criminal, has very skillfully kept the facts out of sight until the very end of the book. So carefully, indeed, is this managed that every reader would almost feel it his duty, if placed in the witness-box, to swear an *alibi* in favour of the very person he suspects. Yet the *modus operandi* of the culprit is so clearly shown when the proper time comes, that we cannot accuse our author of trusting too much to our fond nature. In short, Mr. Felix has borne in mind a principle which some novel-writers of the day are very apt to forget; namely, that a trifling improbability is a fault, if not duly explained; while great wonders may be admitted, provided always that they are properly supported. There are a few minor errors in the narrative, which might have been avoided by a careful revision, and the characters are very interesting. We ought to feel sorry when Lilian Rensdall, the beautiful and good, falls from one unhappy delusion into another, and at last accuses herself of a dreadful crime; but we are bound to confess that our sympathy is not of an overpowering kind. Nor do we feel any very strong desire for the happiness of the various lovers, or any enthusiastic admiration for anybody. But the characters, if deficient in colouring, are by no means weak in outline; and the plot appears to us to be original and is certainly remarkable for its ingenuity.

*From Pillar to Post: a Novel.* (Tinsley Brothers.)

—We have here a striking illustration of "much ado about nothing." A few threads of story almost invisibly fine are so complicated by a fast and elliptical style, that to unravel them costs as much effort as would a plot of incident and intrigue. We believe, however, that the tale before us runs as follows. One Cyril Vavasour, whose fastidious taste and refined intellect are not quite in harmony with his slender fortunes, falls in love with Mary Dormer, the daughter of an artist. It again perversely happens, that the rewards of the artist come in the shape of praise rather than that of coin, so that the young people, if they marry, will have to live, for the most part, upon air and hope. This prospect is unsatisfactory to Mary, who, with a shrewdness very disenchanted in heroines, declines to marry Cyril until he can maintain her. The gentleman tolerably well conceals his revulsion from this financial affection, and is so far moved by a lingering tenderness, that he renews his proposals to Mary when he finds, after her father's death, that she has been left quite unprotected. The young lady ascribes her suitor's conduct to a nice sense of honour rather than to love, and accordingly rejects him. Cyril, whose means, though improved, are still narrow, again believes that he is refused from selfish motives. Eventually, an explanation takes place. The silly young people discover that they have mutually wronged each other, and a good deal of unreasonable transport follows the same amount of unnecessary wretchedness.—Such is the plot. The characters, generally speaking, are shadowy, and do not fall happily into narrative. A partial exception, however, may be made in favour of Guy Blacklock, who is tolerably entertaining and life-like. Like Vavasour, he has been rendered cynical by thwarted affection, but his sarcastic misanthropy is more lively than the blasé indifference of his companion. As an example of Blacklock's satire, which without probing deeply, is quaint and incisive, we quote the following:—"Ah, my good friend, beware of immortal truths! I have buried many in my time. It is not pleasant to be the sexton to one's own abortive opinions,

especially when one feels no promise of a more perfect parturition. Abortive opinions are like other abortive births; they weaken and disfigure the frame which, had they arrived at maturity, they would have strengthened and adorned. Morality never changes! We hear of fashionable vices—not of fashionable virtues: but the latter exist no less than the former. Looking through history as well as around me, I find a morality which has its sanction in the convenience of the majority. The talents that exalted Mercury into a god, nowadays sink Smith into a felon: the wit that won the former a place in a mythological Wallhalla, carries the latter into a matter-of-fact dock. Personal strength used to conquer crowns: it now subjects you to an indictment for assault and an action for damages. In the heroic days, if you were weak you were kicked; now, you are coddled in an hospital, or propped up with a subscription. Morality not change! Of course it does: the mischief is, we will not allow it to change enough. The facts have changed—that is certain enough: them we cannot master. Preach from a million pulpits as you will, one day in the seven, against the lust of mammon-worship, there comes from the crowded cities and from the fallow-fields, on the other six, one huge contradicting voice, proclaiming aloud the new and only commandment—Thou shalt not be poor!" Our extract is a favourable specimen of the book. It is at times clever, but more often forced and flippant; and shows an assumption of worldly wisdom, which makes us distrust the writer when he strives to be earnest. On the whole, the tale is an unpleasant one; faint, as a rule, in character, and meagre in incident, and unwholesome in tone: its redeeming features are some keenness of observation, and occasional liveliness of style.

*Barbara Home.* 3 vols. By Margaret Blount. (Maxwell & Co.)—One of the cardinal sins of French fiction is the unprincipled use to which epithets are applied; they bewilder, and are intended to bewilder the reader, by their appeal to his senses; the light and shade of the epithets give a colour to the narrative, which makes all the difference between telling one's own version of an affair, and hearing the same facts narrated by a policeman. This use of highly-coloured words is the only marking peculiarity of 'Barbara Home.' A description will illustrate and justify what we have said. Barbara Home has invited Lord Morton to supper, with the fixed intention of poisoning him. She has a good long score of hatred and injuries against him: she also intends to commit suicide at the same time,—the game of life having gone against her. The author seems to think that adjectives and upholstery are "extenuating circumstances":—"Barbara stood for a moment on the threshold, noticing all these things. Perhaps she had never looked more beautiful in her life. Her golden hair fell in a mass of light upon her shoulders; pearls mixed with opals were upon her neck and arms; a rope of pearls girded her slender waist; and an opal, changing colour with her every movement, glowed upon the diadem of wrought gold that shone upon her forehead. There was something in the gleam of those opals, in the pale lustre of those pearls, which suited strangely the room and its owner." Barbara receives the earl, and they eat a good supper of the "costly viands," though "jellies" and "cates" seem to have been the chief of their diet; they drink Tokay till Lord Morton declares that "his head feels strangely." "No doubt," she replied, while "her blue eyes snapped and sparkled like balls of fire." She then proceeds to sum up his sins, and assures him that he is poisoned past the help of antidote. After much cursing, and "kneeling at her feet for mercy," he at last "flung his arms over his head with a horrible shriek, and fell heavily on the floor." As she had partaken with him of the poisoned wine, she ought to have shrieked and died also; but it was desirable to make a difference, and do it gracefully. "She then drained the fatal goblet herself, and sank down in the velvet chair"; and when the policemen break in, they find "a dead body lying face downwards on the floor"; "whilst a lady of beautiful and queenly presence reclines with her head against the cushions." Here is the

author's conclusion of the whole matter:—"A newspaper paragraph! Yes, Barbara's forebodings had only proved too true. Not one circumstance of her life escaped the eager newspaper reporters—not one crime, not one mistake, not one error; and as she laid quietly in her grave, her name was handed about from lip to lip, coupled with the epithets 'murdress,' 'adulteress.' Well, what did it matter to her, after all? She slept none the less sweetly in her lonely grave for the outcry; nor did the green grass refuse to grow, or the white flowers to bloom, over the last resting-place for her sins." The Barbara about whom the author makes this sentimental moan had lived a life of unmitigated deception, and was spotted with every sin that has a name; her solitary virtue is a light azure velvet dress, embroidered with seed pearls. When the heroine is particularly wicked, the author always calls attention to her dress, or her attitude, or her "queeny grace." Of course, Barbara is like no human being who ever drew the breath of life; her guardian angel, the author, not only "gently scans" her character, but she holds her back on the very verge from actually committing in deed the sins which her violent passions have induced her to contemplate; but neither she nor the book are any the better for that. There is a sensuality in the mode of dealing with sin and shame, of which neither the unreality of the different characters, nor the unlikeness of everything in the book to anything in real life, can acquit the author. The fault remains that Margaret Blount has used what talent she has to confound the distinction between crime and misfortune, and to call wilful wickedness by the fine names of Fate and Destiny. Worthless as the book is as regards literary merit, there is, nevertheless, an insidious, enervating tendency, which is to be deprecated on the score of morality, just as we would forbid children to eat sugar-plums coloured with vermilion and coppers on the score of their health. These two articles, the novel and the coloured sugar-plums, rank much alike.

*Under the Ban (Le Maudit): a Tale of the Nineteenth Century.* Translated from the French of M. l'abbé \*\*\*\*. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—We spoke of this story when it appeared in its original language as a book of some power and more tediousness, to which the controversies of the time might possibly impart adventitious interest. This has proved to be the case. Since our notice was written, a second part, 'La Religieuse,' has been published, which follows the usual rule of continuations, in being less powerful and more tedious than the first portion. And here we have 'Le Maudit' translated for the benefit of those who mistrust the Jesuits, desire to be indignant at their manoeuvres and misdeeds, yet cannot read French easily. Of course the tale is not lightened by the process; and can only live in England even as 'Cœlebs' and 'Father Clement,' and others of what are called religious fictions, have done before it. This class of stories, we need not say, is anything but a favourite one with us. 'Under the Ban,' however, is not chargeable with the acrimony and the open prejudice which too frequently disfigure novels of its quality.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Annual Register, 1863.* (Rivingtons.)—Taking from the shelf the 'Annual Register for 1758,' the first volume of the series, and opening it at random, we find a poem by Dr. Akenside, rebuking "heedless Albion" in no measured terms, and twitting her with being "inexpert in arms, yet vain of freedom." How strange does this sound to us, who have seen English soldiers effect the liberation of Europe and the conquest of an oriental world! Turning over a few pages, we come to the Black Hole, at Calcutta, and later in the book to a short review of 'A Discourse on the Study of the Law, read in the Public Schools at Oxford, Oct. 24, 1758.' This is no other than the opening lecture of the great Blackstone, then recently appointed the first Vinerian Professor; but it is rather singular that in his Memoirs, "by a Gentleman of Lincoln's Inn," we find it stated that this first introductory lecture was given on the 25th. The real fact is, perhaps, that it occupied more than

one day. 'The Annual Register' has now been going on for more than a hundred years, and has suffered fewer changes, perhaps, than most human institutions during that time. The first volume contains reviews of the principal books of the year, and this feature, which had been allowed to drop, has been restored in 'The Annual Register' for 1863. To this is now added a short summary of scientific and artistic progress; but the combined subjects of "literature, science and art" are limited to some thirty pages. A Correspondent of the *Athenæum* suggests that this portion should be omitted, and that the long list of deaths should be restored. At present, we have only short obituary notices of some twenty or thirty eminent persons; the general lists of births, deaths, and marriages (which occupied 125 pages in the volume for 1862) having been struck out. The general plan of the work, as now published, may be briefly described as follows. First, there is a connected "History" of England, with especial reference to the Parliamentary debates. Then follow shorter "Histories" of other countries, where there have been any wars or events of general interest, as, for instance, Denmark and the United States of America. We have, then, a "Chronicle," or list of remarkable but isolated occurrences, as accidents, fires, and the like. After this come Literature, Science and Art, Obituary Notices, Public Documents, Law Cases, Promotions and Appointments, List of Sheriffs, and Statement of the National Revenue. It appears to us that space might easily be obtained for a fuller record of scientific events, and the like, by condensing the "History" and "Chronicle," and giving them more the air of dry records and less that of newspaper articles. It is true that this would be a somewhat violent innovation; but the managers have introduced such important reforms within the last few years as to show clearly that lack of courage is not one of their weaknesses. As an instance of want of balance under the present system, we may mention that there are two distinct accounts of the British Association, while, on the other hand, the Social Science Association is not, if we remember rightly, even once mentioned. If additional space can be obtained by the means suggested, it might not be amiss to give up a few pages to theatrical novelties, to our numerous Societies, to metropolitan improvements, and to the general march of civilization. It is obvious, however, that if the long list of deaths be restored, a serious obstacle will be offered to the introduction of new matter. If the Register could be written from month to month, it might be brought out in January or February, instead of lying *perdu* till May or June, and this would probably give an increased impulse to the sale. With this and other modifications to meet public wants as they arise, there is no very obvious reason why 'The Annual Register' should not continue to flourish for another hundred years or more.

*An Introduction to Metaphysic.* Part I. By C. M. Ingleby, M.A. LL.D. (Asher & Co.)—We cannot venture criticism on a system of which we have only one Part before us. This part is on the psychology of the senses. Among the points mentioned is the old difficulty, why we do not see objects *upside down*, since they are so painted on the retina. We never could see where the puzzle lay. If objects, and the direction of gravity, and our own bodies, all go upside-down together on the retina, what odds, as they say? Why is it harder than the antipodes, with their heads downwards? And how do we know that all things are not upside-down together? We can propose a parallel case, which some whimsical metaphysician imagined. Are we quite sure that we have not made a mistake between the future and the past by putting each in the place of the other? If we be quite ignorant of the past, and know the future, knowing it so that the more distant parts fall into thought before the nearest ones, we have completely made the mistake. To be sure, our future gets longer and longer as we get on, but this is only a difficulty, and one of the sort which a resolute metaphysician grapples with like a man. We leave Dr. Ingleby for the present, wishing him well through his task. At present, he only dives; we shall watch to see where he emerges.

*The Cambridge, Oxford, and Dublin Messenger of Mathematics.* Vol. II. No. 8. (Macmillan & Co.)—This work goes on, and, we have no doubt, usefully.

*Hints on National Defence and Matters connected with Art.* By Sampson Sandys. (Westerton.)—This is indeed a varied dinner. The soup is made of a proposal for engineer volunteers. Without specifying the other dishes, we may state that they contain veteran battalions,—marine volunteers,—storm-sails,—a proposal that the Government should buy the Great Eastern steam-ship,—an army of reserve,—a site for the National Gallery,—method of lighting picture-galleries,—an amateur exhibition,—an exhibition building,—an enlargement of the City of London,—squares for the working classes,—letters for railway trains,—strabismus,—rectorial tithes all to be returned to the Church, without compensation,—a natural theology society; and, for dessert, a trisection of the angle by the author, who read six books of Euclid forty years ago.

Of miscellaneous publications we have to record: *An Old Englishman's Opinion on Schleswig-Holstein and Germany; being a Practical Evidence of the Justice of their Cause, given after a Fifty-Years Residence in Germany; with Supplement of Official Documents: a Non-Official Blue-Book, dedicated to Every One of the Author's Countrymen as a Testimony of Acknowledgment for the German Nation* (Trübner & Co.),—*Analysis of Evidence before the Sheffield Jury on the Cause of the Failure of the Bradford Reservoir*, by W. Naylor (Waterlow),—*The Condensed Argument for the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic*, by F. R. Lees (Caudwell),—*A Letter on the Administration of the Parliamentary Grant for the Promotion of Education in Great Britain*, by a Schoolmaster in the North (Groombridge),—*Consumption in Australia: a Review*, by W. Thomson (Melbourne, Fergusson & Moore),—*"Truth is stranger than Fiction": The Great Matlock Will Case, Cresswell v. Jackson* (Simpkin),—*President Lincoln's Successor*, by F. M. Edge (Ridgway),—*The Hudson's Bay Company, What is It?* (Baily),—*Some Considerations on the Government Life Annuities and Life Assurances Bill*, by M. N. Adler (C. & E. Layton),—*The Supplement to the Reform Act of 1832; being a Proposal for the Extension of the Representation without Lowering the Qualification for the Elective Franchise, in a Letter to the Electors of the United Kingdom*, by Sir F. C. Knowles, Bart. (Ridgway),—*Report on the Works of Pupils in the French Schools of Design recently exhibited in the Palais de l'Industrie, Champs-Élysées, Paris: with a Comparison of the French and English Systems of Art-Education, and Suggestions for the Improvement and Modification of the Latter*, by W. Smith (Simpkin),—*Ireland, Past and Present: The Land and the People: a Lecture*, by Sir W. R. Wilde (Dublin, M'Glashan & Gill),—*Notes and Letters on the American War*, by an English Lady (Ridgway),—*Extension of the Franchise: Speech of E. Baines, Esq. M.P., on moving the Second Reading of the Borough Franchise Bill in the House of Commons, with Remarks on a New European Congress of Vienna; with a Letter to an English Statesman*, by Lieut.-Gen. Turr (Wilson),—and *Intervention: a Duty or a Crime?* (Bell & Daldy).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Ainsworth's Miser's Daughter, 12mo. 1/ swd.  
Beresford's Unchangeable Priesthood, 12mo. 1/ limp cl.  
Braithwaite's Retrospect, Vol. 49, Jan.—June, '64, 12mo. 6/ cl.  
Brent's Treatise on the Canary, 8vo. 1/6 limp cl.  
Bulger's Leaves from the Record of St. Hubert's Club, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Cassell's N. Test. Stories for Young People, Imp. 8vo. 3/6 pl.; 7/col.  
Chambers's Encyclopedia, Vol. 6, roy. 8vo. 9/ cl.  
Collins's Strathcarran, 2 vols. post 8vo. 16/ cl.  
English Catalogue of Books, 1835-63, compiled by Low, roy. 8vo. 45/  
Galligan's New Paris Guide, '64, with Map, 12mo. 7/6, with Pl. 10/6  
Joad out of Evil, by A. E., 3rd edit. 84, 12mo. 2/ cl.  
Gorilla, The, and the Dove, Voyage to the Nile, obl. folio, 21/ bds.  
Grammar of House Planning, &c., by a M.S.A. and M.R.A.S., 8/ cl.  
Hardeman's Songs for the Sanctuary, 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Hughes's (Ven. John) Sermons, Memoir by his Son, post 8vo. 4/6 cl.  
James's Whim and its Consequences, 12mo. 1/ swd.  
John Marchmont's Legacy, by author of 'Lady Audley's Secret,' 6/  
Jones's (Iwan) One Thousand and One Initial Letters, folio, 70/ cl.  
Knight's Passages of a Working Life, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Lost Jewel (The), a Tale, by A. L. O. E., new edit. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Mr. Christopher Kalydid, edit. by Mark Heywood, 2 vols. 12/ cl.  
Newman's Apologia pro Vita Sua, &c., Complete, 8vo. 14/ cl.  
Old Peter Pious, his Friends &c., new edit. 12mo. 2/ cl.  
Oppen's Postage-Stamp Catalogue & Guide, by Whymper, 4th ed. 1/  
Pritchard's Law and Practice of Divorce Court, 2nd edit. 30/ cl.  
Procter's Legends and Lyrics, 8th edit. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Rail. Lib., 'Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter,' new edit. 12mo. 1/ swd.  
Rankin's Abstract, Vol. 39, Jan.—June, '64, post 8vo. 6/6 cl.  
Rington Priory, a Tale, by Ethel Hone, 8vo. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.



Peet's Principles and Practice of Medicine, 3vo. 16/6 cl.  
St. John's Wigham in the Balance, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.  
Shakespeare and Stratford-upon-Avon Perpetual Memorial, 2/6  
Shirley's Elijah, Four University Sermons, 4s. 2/6 cl. limp.  
Solutions of Problems and Riders, Cambridge, 64, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Stanford's Railway Map of British Isles, 8vo. 2/6 case.  
Taylor's Ashley Down, 2nd edit. sm. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Turner's Sonnets, 8vo. 4/6 cl.  
Whately's Memoirs, by Fitzpatrick, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21/6 cl.  
Wille's Leisure Moments, Sketches, &c., cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.

## EAST OF THE JORDAN.

Temple, June 21, 1864.

In the *Athenæum* of the 18th inst., p. 837, it is stated, upon the authority of M. de Saulcy, that, during his recent explorations upon the east of the river Jordan, he "reached a small plateau, on which lie about twenty *Dolmens* and *Cromlechs*, exactly like those of France and England. The plateau is called el-Azhemieh, 'the Place of Bones.'" The following information as to very numerous other monuments of the same description may likewise be of interest to some of your readers. When I was travelling upon the east of the Jordan, in May, 1849, in going by an unusual route across the country from the ruins of Gadara to those of Djerash, we passed by the village of *Jumha*, which is but a few miles distant from the western border of the high land which extends from Mount Hermon along the whole length of the eastern side of the valley of the Jordan. Upon a small hill near *Jumha* we found several *Cromlechs*; some were perfect, others were in ruins. All the former were constructed upon the same plan. Three slabs of unhewn stone were fixed in the ground perpendicularly, and closely together, at a right angle to each other, thus forming three sides of a square. Upon these a fourth slab was laid, sufficiently large to overlap its supports. In every case the open side of the square faced to the south-east. I could find no trace upon any of the stones of their having been hewn. They were about six feet high from the level of the ground, by eight feet long; the fourth, or horizontal slab, being an irregular square of about twelve feet. In thickness, they varied from one to two feet.

Upon leaving *Jumha* for Djerash, we kept a southerly course for two hours, and along the first three or four miles saw numerous groups of the same description of *Cromlechs* upon the low hills near which we passed. Upon that called *Khef el-Job* they were especially numerous. This hill is just within the eastern border of that most lovely pastoral scenery, rich in fine evergreen oaks and good herbage, which extends from near *Jumha* to the village of *Saf*, and the extensive, as well as highly-picturesque ruins of the Tower of Djerash. The district was rich in flocks and herds of the villagers, and also of the Bedouin, who were encamped there.

Who were the people who erected *Cromlechs*, and for what purpose were they constructed? That the race who built them was powerful and migratory, it seems may be inferred from the fact that *Cromlechs* have been found from Cape Comorin, in Southern India, to the northern parts of Europe. That they were constructed as sepulchral monuments is certainly the tradition now current amongst the inhabitants upon the east of the Jordan.

D. ROBERTSON BLAINE.

## CONNEXIONS OF WEATHER.

June 20, 1864.

AMONG communications to the *Bulletin International*, M. Le Verrier has given circulation to two papers which seem to have so special an interest for many practical as well as theoretic inquirers into magnetism and meteorology that I am induced to submit them, in the original French, to your notice—as well worth a column in the *Athenæum*.

So much difference of opinion exists about air-currents, or winds, and the relations of atmosphere with actions of a magnetic or electric character—as well as concerning those appearances of movements analogous to tidal (having lunisolar periods) which undoubtedly recur with more or less regularity—that these observations of Secchi and De Parville may be appreciated.

Adverting to the connexion between air-currents and action of electric or magnetic character, may I say that it has been recorded by many cor-

respondents and other observers who have co-operated with me so frequently that I cannot doubt the fact, be it a cause or, as I believe, a consequence of atmospheric action.

With regard to the great question of lunisolar atmospheric undulations and horizontal currents, every one who has studied the subject is so well aware that barometric indications are against the idea or theory of vertical elevation of air to any considerable amount, and corresponding to lunar periods within the tropics, that the first impression of every one must be decidedly against such a notion.

But I would ask, how can a barometer indicate increase of pressure consequent on augmented depth of atmosphere, if such augmentation is caused by a lifting attraction above—that of the moon? and how can air so raised above the normal level escape or regain its equilibrium but by flowing off horizontally toward either pole, other air having been admitted below along the earth's surface as the mass or volume has been elevated by lunar or lunisolar attraction?

M. de Parville is perhaps the only person who has yet published opinions favourable to this theory of your faithful servant, R. FITZROY.

Lettre du Rev. P. Secchi, Directeur de l'Observatoire du Collège Romain.

Rome, 8 Juin, 1864.

Permettez-moi de vous remercier de la part de l'Observatoire de Commerce de Civita Vecchia pour les dépêches météorologiques, que vous nous adressez et qui sont immédiatement communiquées à ce port. Leur intérêt, aujourd'hui, n'est plus douteux, et si on a retardé à vous remercier, cela a été pour le faire avec plus de connaissance de cause et une véritable persuasion.

Nos marins, en effet, commencent déjà à se formuler des règles sur la marche des tempêtes, et l'un d'eux me disait, Oh! lorsque la bourrasque est là haut c'est à dire N.O. et S.O., elle arrive chez nous indubitablement dans un ou deux jours. Pour ces dernières bourrasques, cela est véritablement arrivé, et même hier et aujourd'hui nous avons déjà le temps que votre dépêche annonçait comme existant dans l'Europe plus septentrionale, et au N.O. de nous.

Aujourd'hui continue la forte perturbation magnétique commencée hier. Dès l'approche de la bourrasque, le magnétisme biliaire tombe de plusieurs divisions, et j'en prévoyais une bourrasque: votre télégramme m'annonçait qu'elle s'approchait, et réellement nous l'avons eu hier soir, et elle continue encore. Avec cette perturbation de nombreux courants terrestres parcourent le fil télégraphique de l'Observatoire.

Le courant qui est dans ce fil a une période régulière le fil est dans le méridien magnétique; il a son minimum le matin, environ à 7 heures; le 1er minimum le matin, un 2me minimum entre 3h. et 5h. du soir, enfin un maximum dans la nuit. Tout écarte considérable de cette période, ou une diminution d'amplitude dans l'oscillation, est un signal de changement de temps. Puisque ces courants sont joints avec les mouvements des barreaux on voit que, parmi les pronostics du temps, il faut ajouter encore la position des aimants qui mesurent les variations du magnétisme terrestre. Si les barreaux sont troublés il faut se tenir sur ses gardes, la bourrasque existe quelque part. Peut-être ne se déchainera-t-elle pas sur la station; mais elle passera au moins en vue. Dans vos dépêches, je trouve souvent l'explication des mouvements des barreaux pour des légers changements dans l'atmosphère qui sont les appendices ou lanieres extrêmes des bourrasques existant ailleurs.

On a contesté la justesse de mes vues sur ce sujet; et pour éviter toute illusion j'ai continué et je continue encore ces observations. Mais à la discussion finale je trouve que la règle est juste.

Seulement, il faut distinguer les perturbations en plusieurs classes. Celles jadis connues, et qui accompagnent les aurores boréales, sont déjà elles-mêmes des signaux de bourrasques; mais celles-ci sont rares. Les perturbations les plus communes sont de trois sortes:—1°. Une amplitude d'oscillation exagérée, surtout dans la force horizontale. 2°. Une amplitude amoindrie et qui laisse le barreau presque immobile, surtout celui du biliaire. 3°. Un changement dans l'heure du maxima ou minima, et parfois le renversement des périodes.

Aucune bourrasque ni jour de mauvais temps ne passe, sans l'une ou l'autre des irrégularités mentionnées ci-dessus. Mais le signe le plus sûr est l'abaissement extraordinaire du biliaire qui indique aussi-bien que le baromètre l'approche des bourrasques. De même que nous avons quelque fois des abaissements barométriques sans pluie par des bourrasques dont le centre passe à distance de nous, ainsi arriverait-il pour le biliaire; mais, règle générale, un grand abaissement du biliaire annonce toujours une bourrasque existant à petite distance, et qui, très probablement, viendra nous rejoindre.

Il n'est pas inutile de signaler que l'irrégularité de la période diurne du baromètre est un signal assez sûr de dérangement du temps. La forme tremblée de la courbe barométrique et l'absence de la belle Sinoïde que trace le crayon de mon météorographe, et qui se trouve remplacée par une ligne droite et roide, est pour moi un signal de mauvais temps prochain. Mais il est difficile d'apprécier ce signal sans un instrument graphique à mouvement continu comme est mon barométrographe à balance.

On voit encore ici une grande relation entre les fluctuations barométriques et celles des barreaux aimantés, dont,

si la période diurne est dérangée notablement, on doit craindre un changement de temps.

Ces règles que je me suis formées sont peut-être propres à l'usage de l'observatoire, mais il n'est peut-être pas inutile de les étudier aussi dans d'autres cas.

P.S. Du 7 au 10 du mois de Mai passé, nous avons eu un grand abaissement de force verticale, un autre plus fort encore est arrivé le 14 et le 15 du même mois. J'ignore si cela est un effet local ou si on l'a observé ailleurs. Ces changements ont eu lieu après des orages et des perturbations.

Faire aux observateurs magnétiques de donner quelques informations.

Note de M. Henri de Parville sur les mouvements produits dans l'atmosphère par l'action de la Lune et du Soleil.

16 Juin, 1864.

M. l'Amiral FitzRoy vient, dans le *Bulletin International* du 8 juin, de faire entrer en ligne de compte certaines influences régulières qui pour lui deviendraient, en dehors des actions calorifiques, une des causes principales des perturbations atmosphériques.

Voici ces influences:—1°. Un très petit effet de marée semi-diurne produit par le soleil, sensible dans le sens du méridien dans les zones torride et tropicale. 2°. Une marée solaire due à l'attraction et se manifestant dans le sens horizontal. 3°. Une marée lunaire non pas verticale mais latérale et agissant avec force.

Ces actions luni-solaires auraient, d'après le savant Amiral, une tendance à pousser l'atmosphère vers et au-delà des astres moteurs pendant le mouvement de rotation de la terre. D'où les courants supérieurs dont on a pu observer les variations dépendantes, pensait-il, des intervalles lunaires, et même quelquefois de phases.

Les considérations invoquées par M. l'Amiral FitzRoy me semblent avoir une grande importance. Qu'il me soit permis, en effet, de faire observer que les influences sidérales dont parle M. FitzRoy paraissent être implicitement comprises dans la belle analyse de Laplace.

Si l'on essayait de préciser les conditions d'équilibre de l'atmosphère, en tenant compte des causes perturbatrices dues à l'action calorifique du soleil, on voit d'abord que les deux forces constantes, la pesanteur et la force centrifuge, déterminent sur chaque méridien une dénivellation proportionnelle au sinus du double de la latitude et un bourrelet tout autour de l'équateur. La hauteur de ces bourrelets équatoriaux resterait constante si elle n'était pas gouvernée par deux forces essentiellement variables, les actions solaires et lunaires. Or, chacune de ces actions se décompose en un effet vertical et en un effet tangentiel au méridien. L'effet vertical diminue la première et facilite l'effet méridien. De là, un écoulement de l'air de l'équateur vers chaque pôle, lorsque les forces sidérales coupent l'équilibre de la dénivellation, ou un courant inverse lorsqu'au contraire les forces sidérales méridiennes poussent l'air vers l'équateur. Ces courants dans les hautes régions dépendront, comme le dit très-bien M. l'Amiral FitzRoy, des actions lunaires et solaires combinées, et doivent, comme l'observation paraît le confirmer, varier avec les positions des astres. Quant à leur direction, elle est modifiée suivant la latitude par les rayons vecteurs croissant ou décroissant et d'autant plus que le glissement de l'atmosphère par suite de la dénivellation méridienne est lui-même plus considérable.

Idem, en effet, on verra facilement que la vitesse de chute de l'air dépend pour chaque point de la hauteur de chute, soit de l'angle formé par le plan de glissement avec la ligne des pôles.

Si l'analyse de Laplace est fondée, il est facile de définir la marche des courants supérieurs, abstraction faite des perturbations thermiques. En effet, le calcul permet de poser les propositions suivantes: "Mécanique Céleste," tome II. 1°. Le soleil et la lune dans leur mouvement de transition annuel et mensuel entraînent la masse atmosphérique du pôle vers l'équateur pendant les déclinaisons australes, de l'équateur vers le pôle pendant les déclinaisons boréales.

Corollaires: Pendant les déclinaisons nord de la lune, le courant supérieur s'avance du sud au nord; pendant les déclinaisons sud les courants supérieurs marcheront du nord au sud. Toutes choses égales d'ailleurs mais renversées dans l'hémisphère opposé.—Mêmes remarques pour le soleil.

Les composantes lunaires nord seront donc augmentées en hiver et diminuées en été. Les composantes lunaires sud seront augmentées en été et diminuées en hiver. Les courants produits par ces forces varieront de direction et d'intensité tous les quinze jours environ, suivant les périodes lunaires et même, comme le constate M. FitzRoy, selon les phases, quand les nebulx viendront à coïncider avec les syzygies et les quadratures.

Des observations personnelles confirment ces mouvements; mais ce changement de direction mensuelle ne survient généralement que lorsque la déclinaison de la lune atteint de 12° à 14°, temps sans doute nécessaire pour épuiser la vitesse acquise.

II. Le soleil et la lune déterminent chaque jour un mouvement de l'atmosphère: pendant 12 heures du pôle et de l'équateur vers la latitude de 45°; pendant 12 heures mouvement de la latitude de 45° vers le pôle et l'équateur pendant les déclinaisons boréales. Les oscillations sont renversées pendant les déclinaisons australes.

Corollaires: Pendant les déclinaisons nord de la lune et du soleil, les courants nord et sud sont augmentés en deçà et au-delà du parallèle de 45° depuis le lever jusqu'au coucher de l'astre. Les actions lunaires se combinent aux actions solaires, s'ajoutent ou se retranchent suivant les phases.

Pendant les déclinaisons sud de la lune et du soleil les courants nord et sud sont au contraire diminués en deçà et au-delà de l'équateur. Effet inverse dans l'hémisphère opposé.

III. Le soleil et la lune produisent, quelle que soit leur position dans l'espace, une oscillation dirigée du pôle vers l'équateur depuis 3 heures avant jusqu'à 3 heures après leur passage au méridien, et pendant les six autres heures une oscillation inverse.



Corollaire : Les courants nord sont augmentés depuis 3 heures avant jusqu'à 3 heures après le passage de la lune et du soleil au méridien, et les courants sud sont augmentés depuis 3 heures avant jusqu'à 3 heures après le coucher ou le lever de chaque astre.

IV. Le soleil et la lune déterminent, outre les déplacements méridiens, un mouvement vertical de l'air ascendant trois heures avant et après le passage au méridien et un mouvement inverse pendant les six autres heures (marées atmosphériques semi-diurnes).

Corollaire : Ces oscillations diminuent la pression latérale, augmentent l'intensité des déplacements méridiens. Nous pourrions encore ajouter les marées solaires dues à l'action calorifique qui, en effaiblissant les pressions latérales, fait entrer en jeu les forces sidérales.

Tous ces mouvements de l'atmosphère doivent co-exister et l'analyse de la *Mécanique Céleste* est exacte, et avoir une influence immédiate sur les phénomènes météorologiques. Leurs effets sont masqués dans les basses régions, partout où les actions calorifiques l'emportent sur les déplacements réguliers; mais ils doivent se dessiner là où diminuent les causes perturbatrices dues aux différences de température.

Nous nous sommes contentés dans ce qui précède d'énoncer les faits réduits du calcul, surtout dans l'intention de prendre acte; nous demanderons la permission de poursuivre ultérieurement la discussion de tous ces mouvements, et de rechercher jusqu'à quel point ils peuvent réagir sur les courants réguliers ou anormaux et modifier la vitesse, et la direction des vents à la surface de la terre.

Le Directeur de l'Observatoire Impérial,  
U. J. LE VERRIER.

#### SHAKESPEARE IN GERMANY.

Munich, June 16, 1864.

ALLOW me to add to the notice in the *Athenæum* of the 21st of May, regarding the commemoration of the Shakespeare Tercentenary in Weimar, some complementary observations, suggested by the performance of Shakespeare's English Histories during my stay in that town. All German stages of note have celebrated the birthday of the great English, or, let us rather say, of the greatest universal poet, by representing his plays. Now, taking into consideration that Germany—owing to the multitude of her principalities and the liberality of the rulers—can boast of more tolerably good stages than any other country in the world, it is, indeed, no small praise bestowed on that of Weimar to say that it has stood foremost among all others in the celebration of the Shakespeare Jubilee in Germany.

It would, however, be unjust to conclude from this fact that all other German theatres were altogether inferior to that of Weimar. The best actors are to be found where they are best paid; and, although the enlightened Grand-Duke of Weimar does his utmost to uphold the glorious traditions of his house, still he cannot, in expenditure, rival such princes as the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Hanover. The theatres of Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Stuttgart, and Hanover have, indeed, larger funds at their disposal,—and, in consequence, some better actors, too,—than that of Weimar. There are also, besides Dr. Dingelstedt, some first-rate, hard-working, and most able managers: suffice it to name Dr. Laube in Vienna and Devrient in Karlsruhe. This fact duly stated, we may well ask, How, then, is it to be explained that Dr. Dingelstedt has contrived to surpass all his colleagues on an occasion when every stage did, or ought to have done, its best in honour of the great poet's Jubilee, to whom they are all indebted for their best inspirations? In trying to solve this question, I shall have little to say that is new, but much of highest importance to those who know that a public play-house ought to be something better than a mere place to beguile an idle hour in, as is the fashion now-a-days. Nobody who has known better times will deny that poetical dramatic performance is falling into decay, and that more public encouragement is given to the opera and to the ballet than to high tragedy, or even to comedy. The reason is obvious: the nineteenth century has brought forth more eminent composers of music than dramatic poets; musical aspirations belong to the fashion of the day; there are few well-bred people without some knowledge of music; and you will hardly find a young lady

Whose fingers do not walk with gentle gait  
Over that blessed wood, whose motion sounds  
With her sweet hands.

Add to this, that an eminent singer has—for ladies, at least—far more attractive powers than an eminent actor; while the brilliant *mise-en-scène*, the splendour of costumes and decorations, offer to

the public charms which a classical play cannot afford.

At the time when the old world was regenerated by Christianity, the sun of the Greek classical drama had set long ago,—the stage had lost its original religious character,—dramatic performances were no longer edifying popular festivals; they had degenerated into most shocking, vile, lascivious productions, and the Fathers of the Church did well to uproot the tree altogether from which those excrescences sprang. But while they destroyed the old stage, the Church became the cradle of a new one; and hence arose, slowly growing, the well-known Miracles, or Plays of Miracles. I refer here to what Mr. Collier has already judiciously observed in his *History of Dramatic Poetry* ('Annals of the Stage,' II., 125):—"Although Miracles or Plays of Miracles are the source and foundation of our national drama, they have hitherto been passed over with little notice; and owing to want of that knowledge, which can only be obtained by due examination, extraordinary mistakes have been committed regarding them."

The most extraordinary of these mistakes is, perhaps, the prevalent opinion that the old Miracles (or Mysteries, as we call them, if they represent the life and death of Our Saviour) have ceased to be of any avail to us, since, with the foundation of regular stages, dramatic performances withdrew from the churches and market-places, and dramatic art took a more worldly aspect. It has often been observed, and forms the starting-point of Guizot's well-known work on Shakespeare, that every great dramatic production ought to be a sort of public festival; wherever it ceases to be so, there is a canker in the fragrant rose. The representations of the old Miracles and Mysteries were, indeed, public feasts, as well as the performances of Shakespeare's plays—as long, at least, as the great poet managed the stage himself, and contrived to bring home, by well-schooled actors, not only the peculiarly dramatic, but even the most exquisitely poetic charm of his creations, with any adequate completeness, to the feelings of his countrymen.

Shakespeare's sway was followed by the Puritanical Interregnum, and from that epoch till the great poet's resurrection in the present century, his plays were never performed without being mutilated and remoulded according to the fashion of the day. At the opening of the second great era of the English stage, the Davenants and the Drydens, in the flippant presumption which possessed them by virtue of that pseudo-classical code of taste which they had imported from France, proceeded to remodel Shakespeare's works, rejecting from them, as gross and barbarous, whatever did not suit the narrow views of their polite criticism. The operation was peculiarly facilitated by the protracted interruption which had taken place, of histrionic tradition from the older stage. It may, indeed, be considered as one of the vital and lasting injuries inflicted on the theatrical system by the Puritanical suppression, that the old line of actors which had flourished along with the great and vigorous dramatic school of the age of Elizabeth and James, was violently and fatally interrupted. Garrick's restoration of Shakespeare to his rightful supremacy over the English stage, has entailed upon his countrymen a permanent debt of gratitude, but the engrossing attention which his histrionic vocation occasioned him to give to a certain number of the most prominent parts, prevented even Garrick from ascending to that highest artistic view of any one of the dramas of Shakespeare which had occupied their first great manager's own mind. Still greater deficiencies characterized Garrick's followers in Germany; the famous Schroeder, for instance, brought out 'Lear' without the opening scene, that is to say, he began without the beginning, in order to produce Lear as quite an innocent martyr. Since the days of Schroeder, things have much changed for the better, but still they are far from being in a satisfactory state.

I first got a deeper insight into this vicious state of things, on beholding, four years ago, in the highlands of Bavaria, the representation of a Mystery, 'The Passion of Jesus Christ,' as it is called, performed by simple peasants, who had

never seen a town stage, nor read any work on dramatic art, and who, nevertheless, contrived to produce by their modest acting a deeper and more lasting impression not only on me but on all spectators present (there were above 6,000 of them) than we had ever experienced before by professional stage acting, although many of us had seen the best actors of Europe. The stage was very much like that of the celebrated theatre of Palladio, in Vicenza; the spectators had their places under the blue canopy of heaven (like the Greeks of old), surrounded by gigantic, snow-ridden mountains. The acting of 'Christ's Passion' lasted above eight hours; it began early in the morning and continued till late in the afternoon. It was a stormy, rainy day, the auditors were far from feeling comfortable on their exposed seats, no umbrellas being allowed, and still no complaints were heard; the strained attention to the scene was scarcely interrupted by violent gusts of wind that threatened to overthrow the whole wooden scaffolding. When all was over everybody felt, as it were, elevated by the powerful impression, and even first-rate professional actors could not help admiring the performance of those humble peasants who, without being aware of the existence of a Hamlet, had followed his wise rules, not to overstep the modesty of nature, not to strut and to rant, but to suit the action to the word, the word to the action.

'Christ's Passion' was acted in Oberammergau, on every Sunday of that summer, and always with equal success. The impression conveyed by it on the minds of the spectators proved the same, without difference of rank or creed. Among the many thousands that crowded to Oberammergau were foreigners of every description, and I found among them also our venerable Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. Milman, who was quite as much moved by the impressive scene as myself. We saw there the very source of dramatic art springing before us, and I felt deeply convinced that only by recurring to this source our degenerating stage can be refreshed and cured. I do not mean to say that we are to remodel our old Mysteries and Miracle-Plays in order to bring them out again; such things cannot be done artificially. In Oberammergau 'Christ's Passion' has been acted for centuries, and continues to be so every tenth year. It is an old privilege of the place; the actors, composed of the majority of all the inhabitants, have grown into their parts from their childhood, schooled by tradition and practice. Such a state of things cannot be imitated; every imitation would prove a failure. Nor is it necessary to produce a Mystery, in order to bestow on a theatrical performance the character of solemn festivity: every tragedy of Shakespeare or Schiller's, aye, even the old Greek tragedies, if worthily bodied forth, will come to nearly the same effect. But wherever an enlightened manager has such an end in view, he must prepare or school his audience for it, as Dr. Dingelstedt most ably contrived to do, before he ventured to bring out the English Histories of Shakespeare as one great drama, in the course of one week. Years of preparation were required for this gigantic undertaking, that, in Germany, was without a precedent, but will, I trust, prove fertile in its results. In order to give his public an idea of the higher flight that may be taken by a real festive stage-performance, he celebrated the commemoration of Schiller's birthday by bringing out that national poet's *Wallenstein-Trilogy* in one day; 'Wallenstein's Camp' as the exposition was acted in the morning; 'The Two Piccolomini' followed in the afternoon, and 'Wallenstein's Death' filled out the evening hours till ten. This happy experiment met with a brilliant success, and the *Schiller-day* was succeeded, a few months later, by a *Shakespeare-week*, in which 'Richard the Second,' the two parts of 'Henry the Fourth,' and 'Henry the Fifth' were brought out with increasing success. These happy preparations and introductions inspired the actors to do their utmost, and the public to attend assiduously, when finally, beginning with Shakespeare's Tercentenary, the whole series of the closely-connected English Histories (of course with the omission of 'King John' and 'Henry the Eighth') made their first uninterrupted appearance on the stage.

I need not say how much perseverance and ability it required, on the part both of the manager and the actors, to carry this gigantic task to a happy issue; and it is only doing justice to them to state, that everything went off as smoothly as if there had been no difficulties to overcome. The historical cycle was opened by a very able prologue of Dr. Dingelstedt, delivered by Fräulein Knauff, and received with great applause. The representation of the great tragedy of the Houses of York and Lancaster was thus most happily inaugurated, and the interest increased from day to day. I will not intrude upon the patience of your readers by entering here into details; suffice it to say, that the dramatic grandeur of Shakespeare's Histories was never so forcibly brought home to me as by these uninterrupted representations of the whole cycle. I have often seen 'Henry the Fourth,' 'Henry the Fifth,' and 'Richard the Third,' on greater stages and by first-rate actors, but was never so deeply impressed by them as in Weimar, where those plays appeared only as so many acts in one great drama. To give them separately, is to scatter a rare diamond into pieces. The character of Richard the Third, for instance, can never be well understood, nor properly acted, if we have not learnt, in 'The Contention,' to trace the growth of the mind of this bold bad man. 'The Contention' had, until the contrary was proved by Dr. Dingelstedt, been considered, in Germany, as being altogether unequalled to be adapted to the present stage. You remember that in the days of Shakespeare's highest triumphs, Ben Jonson levelled the prologue of his 'Every Man in his Humour' against what appeared to him the absurdities of the romantic drama, in which is this passage,—

With three rusty swords,  
And help of some few foot and half-foot words,  
Fight over York and Lancaster's long jars,  
And in the tiring-house bring wounds to scars.

In Germany, Schiller was, to my knowledge, the first who pointed out the great results that might be obtained by adapting Shakespeare's Histories, closely linked together as they are, to the present stage. He wrote to Goethe: "A new theatrical world would be opened by them, if they were worthily bodied forth."

Dingelstedt was the first German manager who carried this idea into life, and in doing so he opened, indeed, a new era to our stage. He had the courage to leave the track of custom, by revindicating for the theatre that solemn, festive character, which is the breath and soul of its higher life. It is to be hoped, that his successful example will soon be followed by others. A dramatic festival cannot be celebrated every day; however, once or twice a year, at least, the public ought to be reminded by such representations, of what a high flight the stage can take. This would undoubtedly re-act on other dramatic representations: and the taste of both actors and audience would be improved by it. Besides Shakespeare's Histories, his three great Roman Tragedies,—as marking three distinct epochs of Roman History,—and the old Greek Trilogies may be given in this way, and both the actors and the public would reap the richest harvest from such performances. In such a cycle no virtuosos can make a prominent part in their horse; no important scenes can be omitted, as, with us, is often the case in favour of a virtuosos,—and the audience will have a higher and more lasting enjoyment than the most brilliant virtuosos can offer. In short, a most desirable and fertile reform may be accomplished by such means.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the success which has attended Dingelstedt's efforts would hardly have been possible without the material assistance afforded by the generosity of the Grand-Duke. But a still more efficient support of the manager's plans was found in the lively interest which the Grand-Duke and his family took in the undertaking, and the sympathy with which they followed the progress of the plan from the very outset to the moment of its realization.

FRIEDRICH BODENSTEDT.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. Tennyson's new volume of poems, 'Idylls of the Hearth,' is to appear in the middle of July.

Messrs. Saunders, Otley & Co. announce 'The Cruise of the Alabama and Sumter,' from the private journals, &c. of Capt. Semmes and other officers.

The Rev. George Williams, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, is about to publish a paper in defence of Dr. Pierotti's work on 'Jerusalem Explored.' Mr. Williams is understood to have given M. Pierotti much assistance in compiling his book, which throughout supports and applauds Mr. Williams's antiquarian views.

Prof. Donaldson, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, has issued cards for a *conversazione*, on Tuesday evening, July 5.

A chair in the Trust of the British Museum has become vacant by the death of Canon Cureton, rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Dr. William Cureton was a profound Syriac scholar, and his writings on Biblical and Theological subjects are numerous and valuable. Another addition to the obituary of the week is that of Prof. Miller, of Edinburgh, the author of 'Surgical Experiences of Chloroform,' and many small tracts.

We have to record this week the death of the well-known fruit-painter, George Lance. Born in 1802, at Little Easton, near Colchester, the deceased was in the sixty-third year of his age. He was for some time a pupil of Haydon, and in the 'Autobiography' of that artist, there are several references to him, which are interesting as illustrating the character of both master and student. Lance also studied in the schools of the Royal Academy. The Exhibition of the Academy (1828), contained his first contribution: this was a landscape, styled 'Airy Force, in Gowbarrow Park, Cumberland' (574). In a few years after this he had established himself as a painter of fruit, contributing to the same Exhibition (1835) a work styled 'Fruit.' After this date he continued to devote himself to such themes, varying them with studies of game, as in 1838, and by treating figure subjects, of which the most important are 'Melancthon,' 'The Ballad,' 1841, 'The Microscope,' 1842, 'The Village Coquette,' 1843, 'The Grandmother's Blessing,' 1844, and 'An Incident in the Life of the Duc de Biron,' 1845. One of his best-known pictures is 'Red Cap,' a monkey with a red cap on his head; fruit and vegetables. Of this there is a repetition in the Vernon Gallery, now at South Kensington, No. 442. This was exhibited at the British Institution, in 1847, and was engraved by W. Taylor. Lance was a frequent contributor to the British Institution, where, some years ago, his works proved attractive examples of the kind of art he affected. The limited range of his practice told upon his ability and weakened the public interest in his career; we must, however, not look so much to recent productions as to what he did in the prime of life, and compare his effects with the general standard of his contemporaries, if we would form a just estimate of his powers. He came prominently into notice at the time of the uproar in 1853, when a Parliamentary Committee examined the pictures in the National Gallery; Lance's evidence that he had had much to do with the restoration of the picture by Velasquez, 'Philip of Spain hunting the Wild Boar,' startled the London world, and led to some controversy. See Evidence before the Committee in question. Replies 5,230—5,253.

Garriek's villa at Hampton was sold by auction, on Friday last week, at a fancy price. The seller dwelt, of course, on the many pleasant historical associations of the place, including the visits of Hannah More. The lot was knocked down at 10,800*l.* to a popular tailor, Mr. Grove, of Battle Bridge and London-wall notoriety.

We hear that the pensions from the Civil List, granted to Mr. W. Allingham and to Miss Dinah Muloch, are 60*l.* each—not 80*l.* as announced.

Mr. Stanford has published the fifth of his great series of Library Maps. The subject is South America, and the work is accomplished with the minute care which has distinguished Mr. John-

ston's previous labours. In this wild region of the world, boundary lines are difficult to draw, for the countries are mostly unoccupied by civilized men, and the paper territories are often disputed between rival governments. But Mr. Johnston has succeeded in giving a certain interest to his Chart by showing the boundaries in dispute. The next map of this noble series will be Africa; a continent still more difficult to delineate, as the quarrels of Captains Speke and Burton, of Messrs. Beke and Cooley prove.

Mr. Wesley has issued a set of six cards, prepared by Mr. Wardle the florist, called 'Memory Tablet of Garden Work.' These cards are printed on both sides, so as to give twelve calendars, one for each month, of the flowers then in bloom, with directions for their cultivation. The idea is good, and the carrying of it out creditable to editor and publisher.

We give the following notes from Mr. Ward:—

"Fitzroy Square, June 21, 1864.

"I beg to offer the following correction of an erroneous inference conveyed by your notice of the pictures of the English School, now exhibiting at the British Institution (*Athenæum*, No. 1,912, p. 841). The picture, No. 143, by the late James Ward, R.A., is there called 'A curious version of "Rembrandt's Mill";' and is stated to have been 'most probably suggested by one of the well-known engravings from the Orleans Gallery.' But the real circumstances, as the artist constantly related them, were as follows. In the year 1806, Rembrandt's original picture, being then in London (but in whose actual possession I am at this moment unable to state), was an object of great interest among our principal artists, several of whom—Turner among the rest—were making copies from it. Benjamin West, the then President, exhorted my father, as one imbued with knowledge and appreciation of Rembrandt's style, not to copy the picture, but to study it well and then go home and paint a picture in emulation of it. He did so, and the result was the picture now referred to, the property of Mr. Huth. It was originally exhibited at the British Institution, in the following year, 1807, under this title, 'Ashburn Mill, imitation of Rembrandt, by James Ward.' It appears to have been then admitted as an original work; and as such, and in conjunction with the anecdote above related, it has been considered to possess a degree of interest that authorizes an appeal to your consideration for the feelings which, as the artist's son, I may naturally have credit for. Soliciting the insertion of this letter, as a correction of the error into which your reporter has inadvertently fallen, I am, &c. GEORGE RAPHAEL WARD."

We shall, perhaps, render service to those interested in the important subject of pisciculture by stating that a fish-pass over a weir, to be modified according to circumstances, designed by Mr. W. Forsyth, C.E., has been adopted by the Fishery Commissioners, and that copies of the same have been issued by authority.

The collection of illuminated Hours of the Virgin, made by the late Mr. John Boykett Jarman, and probably the largest ever offered for public sale, was sold at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, on Monday last, and drew a large company of competitors. Amongst the choicer specimens were: Hours intermedate Dei Genitricis, cum Calendario, containing 53 miniatures with borders, 79*l.* 16*s.*—Hours, with 12 miniatures by a Flemish artist, 30*l.*—Hours, with 50 miniatures, apparently executed for a king of France, 64*l.* 10*s.*—Hours, with 27 miniatures and gorgeous architectural borders, executed for a French king, but unfortunately damaged by water and repaired, 65*l.* 2*s.*—Hours, with 76 miniatures, which had been a gift from the King of Navarre to the Gouvernante des Filles de la Reine Mère, 30*l.*—Hours, with 44 miniatures by a Flemish artist, 43*l.* 10*s.*—Hours, with 442 miniatures, of which 34 are the size of the page, in the best style of Flemish art, 295*l.*—Hours, with 18 miniatures, 68*l.*—Officium Beate Marie, with 47 miniatures by a French artist, 35*l.*—Hours, with 48 gorgeous miniatures by a Flemish artist, 40*l.*—Missale ad Usam Pontificis Romani, a magnificent specimen of illumination,



executed for Cardinal della Rovere, afterwards Pope Sixtus the Fourth, by the famous Francesco Veronese, surnamed Da i Libri, for his skill in the ornamentation of books, assisted by his son Girolamo Da i Libri, the instructor of Giulio Clovio. This manuscript was much damaged by water, but in spite of this drawback produced 1417. 15s.—Palterium, with 12 miniatures, executed in the fifteenth century, 46l.—Horse of the Fifteenth Century, with 9 miniatures, 64l. 1s.—Horse of the Fourteenth Century, with 25 miniatures painted and damascened in the Norman style, 40l. The day's sale produced 2,331l. 3s. 6d.

The Patent Museum at South Kensington has just received an interesting addition to its collections in the form of a printing-press at which Benjamin Franklin is said to have worked when in London. It has been presented to the museum by Mr. Wyman, of the firm of Cox & Wyman.

The Winter Garden, now in course of erection at Dublin, will be inaugurated next spring by an International Exhibition, which it is proposed to keep open for six months. When the Exhibition is closed, the building will be arranged as a permanent garden.

The Shakespeare Tercentenary has been celebrated in Melbourne, in connexion with the names of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. On the 23rd of April, a Meeting was held in the Town Hall, and presided over by the Mayor, when an address, numerously signed by the principal inhabitants of Melbourne, was presented to Mr. Kean, who, in reply, spoke in terms of considerable eloquence on the genius of Shakespeare, and of the honour he had received in having his name associated with the Tercentenary of the birth of the great Poet, through whose dramas "he had gained all he possessed in the world." In the evening, a special bill was arranged for the Haymarket Theatre, and selections from Shakespeare were performed, including the trial-scene of Shylock,—parts of 'As You Like It,' Mr. Kean supporting the character of Jaques,—and a scene from 'Romeo and Juliet,' in which Mrs. Kean personated the Nurse, and, it is reported, with capital effect. The third act of 'King John' concluded the entertainment. In addition to this recognition of the claims of the day, a Shakespearean Scholarship is proposed to be instituted in the Melbourne University.

At Copenhagen, six lectures have just been delivered at the Hall of the University, for the benefit of the families who have suffered from the bombardment at Fredericia and Sonderberg. Prof. M. Goldschmidt, known to the English public as the author of 'Jacob Bendixen the Jew,' 'Homeless,' and by his letters in the *Athenæum* on the 'Social Aspects of the Danish War,' delivered the first lecture, and in alluding to the number of the lectures to be given said: "The number is of little consequence compared with the fact that from different branches of literature and science men have gathered in order to change, with your aid, words into bread, into material assistance to men, women and children suffering from the merciless conduct of the foe. It is a protest from men keeping generally aloof from daily strife, leading a life of stillness and quiet, occupied with humane studies—a protest against inhumanity. It is somewhat more besides. The sole fact of literature and science, under existing circumstances, amid war and deep sorrow, being made use of as productive powers, contains a symbol or an omen, that Danish culture still contrives to rebuild what German culture at present is burning and breaking down."

We hear from Berne that a party of twelve gentlemen, on the 10th inst., undertook a closer examination of the newly-discovered 'Grotte des Fées,' near St.-Maurice and Vallorbes. Furnished with lamps fed with petroleum, the party advanced about 1,000 feet further than any visitors of the cavern had done hitherto, keeping always in the direction from north to south. The Grotto, as far as they explored, was equally lofty, broad and regular. The party found nothing extraordinary, except some logs of wood, half rotten and partly burnt to cinders, from which they infer that either the Grotto must have an opening at

the top, or it has been visited by men in former centuries. At least, nothing speaks for an attempt of the sort having been made in this century. The little expedition would have proceeded further, but for fear of causing anxiety by a longer stay to those who had been left behind, after a four hours' exploration the party returned, proposing to make another research on the 23rd inst. It is believed that the cavern ends in a cleft of the Dent du Midi. No dangers seem to attend the exploration; for though at one time the lamps threatened to go out, they soon recovered their light, and continued to burn clearly.

The Freie Deutsche Hochstift which occupies the Goethe House, at Frankfurt, has formed the laudable project of collecting all the works that relate to Goethe, and having a complete Goethe library, for scientific use, in the house of his birth. A complaint was made, in 1855, that there was no such collection in Frankfurt, no means of consulting the most indispensable works about Goethe. The Hochstift intends to gather all the works of Goethe, from single essays and poems to the collected editions; all writings on Goethe and his works; all correspondence relating to him; autographs and pictures of himself and his relations. Much has been done already for this, but more is wanted, and an invitation has therefore been issued to all who are interested in the subject, calling on them to contribute either any of the objects mentioned above, or money subscriptions to assist in their purchase. The undertaking is no light one, as there is hardly one German author who has not written on Goethe; and even in England there is a copious and growing literature about him, especially if periodicals are to be taken into account. Gifts of the kind specified will be thankfully received by Herr Schideck, in the Goethe House, Frankfurt.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY IS OPEN.—In the Day, from Eight till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s. In the Evening, from Half-past Seven till Half-past Ten. Admission, 6d.; Catalogue, 6d.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East close to the National Gallery, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace. Daily from Nine till dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 150, Pall Mall.—THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES—the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools—is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

MR. SIMPSON'S WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS OF INDIA, THIBET, and CASHMERE, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street. Daily from Ten till Six o'clock.—Admission, 1s.

ON VIEW, THE PICTURE OF THE MARRIAGE OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, painted from Actual Sittings by Mr. G. H. Thomas, who was present at the Ceremony, by gracious command of Her Majesty the Queen, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, daily, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY IS NOW OPEN from Ten till Six, at the Gallery, 45, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

THE PAINTERS' COMPANY'S EXHIBITION OF DECORATIVE AND IMITATIVE PAINTING WILL CLOSE ON THURSDAY NEXT.—Admission gratis, at their Hall, No. 9, Little Trinity Lane, Cannon Street West, &c., from Nine to Seven daily. By order, F. G. TOMLINS, Clerk.

HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURES.—'London Bridge on the Night of the Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales,' and 'The Afterglow in Egypt,' together with Robert B. Martineau's Picture, 'The Last Day in the Old Home,' are NOW ON VIEW at 'The New Gallery,' 16, Hanover Street, Regent Street, from Nine in the morning till Ten at night.—Admission, during the day, from Nine till Seven, 1s.; and in the evening, from Seven till Ten, 6d.

## SCIENCE

### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 16.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—Dr. Brinton, Prof. Boole, Mr. T. Grubb, Sir C. Locock, and Mr. N. Wood were admitted into the Society.—The following papers were read: 'Inquiries into the National Diet,' by Dr. E. Smith.—'Varieties in Human Myology,' by Mr. J. Wood.—'Researches on Isomeric Alkaloids,' by Mr. C. G. Williams.—'On Complex Binary Quadratic Forms,' by Prof. H. J. S. Smith.—'Indications of the Paths taken by the Nerve Currents as they traverse the Caudate

Nerve Cells of the Spinal Cord and Encephalon,' by Dr. L. S. Beale.—'On the Synchronous Distribution of Temperature over the Earth's Surface,' by Mr. H. G. Hennessey.—'Experimental Researches on Spontaneous Generation,' by Dr. G. W. Child.—'On Organic Substances artificially formed from Albumen,' by Mr. A. H. Smee, jun.—'On a Colloid Acid, a Normal Constituent of Human Urine,' by Dr. W. Marcat.—'Further Observations on the Amyloid Substance met with in the Animal Economy,' by Dr. R. M'Donnell.—'Description of a new Mercurial Gasometer and Air-Pump,' by the Rev. Dr. Robinson.—'On a new Series of Bodies in which Nitrogen is substituted for Hydrogen,' by Mr. P. Griess.—'On the Distal Communication of the Blood Vessels with the Lymphatics, and on a Diaplasmic System of Vessels,' by Dr. T. A. Carter.—'A Table of the Mean Declination of the Magnet in each Decade, from Jan. 1858 to Dec. 1863, derived from the Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, Lisbon,' by Senhor da Silva.—'On the Microscopical Structure of Meteorites,' by Mr. H. C. Sorby.—'Further Inquiries concerning the Laws and Operation of Electrical Force,' by Sir W. S. Harris.—'On the Temperament of Musical Instruments with Fixed Tones,' and 'On the Physical Constitution and Relations of Musical Chords,' by Mr. A. J. Ellis.—'On the Properties of Silicic Acid and certain other Colloidal Substances,' by Mr. T. Graham.—'On the Functions of the Cerebellum,' by Dr. Dickinson.—'On the Reduction and Oxidation of the Colouring Matter of the Blood,' by Prof. Stokes.—'Aerial Tides,' by Mr. P. A. Chase.—'Contributions towards the History of the Colouring Matters derived from Coal Tar,' by Dr. Hofmann.—'New Observations upon the Minute Anatomy of the Papillae of the Frog's Tongue,' by Dr. Beale.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 16.—O. Morgan, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—J. Thurnam, Esq., M.D., exhibited some specimens of flint implements from a barrow near Stonehenge.—W. H. Black, Esq., exhibited an urn, which he stated to be of the kind called *ampulla*.—A. W. Franks, Esq., exhibited, by permission of Sir T. Sebright, the grant of a crest to the Sebright family, by Cooke, Clarendieu, dated April 1, 1550.—B. B. Woodward, Esq., Librarian to the Queen, exhibited, by permission of Her Majesty, a MS. volume of bills of fare for the dinners of the Pretender and his family during the years 1732–1733. On this book, which contains some very interesting details, curious words, and bad spelling, Mr. Morgan made some remarks.—O. Morgan, Esq., exhibited, with remarks: (1.) A miniature on ivory, on which were figured the Elector Palatine Frederick the Fifth, and his wife Elizabeth, with attendants, and the Castle of Heidelberg in the background. (2.) A series of Papal rings, one of the best collections of them known to exist. (3.) A pillar dial; and (4.) a quadrant of early fourteenth century, with Cufic characters.—The Rev. T. Hugo exhibited two Papal rings of the fifteenth century.—Capt. Dunbar exhibited what was stated to be an accurate drawing of a famous *graffito*, discovered about seven years ago, at Rome. It represented a crucified figure, with the head of an ass. A bystander appeared to be worshipping the figure, and close to him were the words, in rude Greek characters, 'Alexamenos worships God.' The question arises whether this represents the Crucifixion, or merely a crucifixion.—S. Stone, Esq., exhibited some Saxon remains, from Stanlake, Oxon, with remarks.—J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., exhibited five deeds, with seals attached, from Coventry, on which C. S. Perceval, Esq., communicated some remarks.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—June 8.—T. J. Pettigrew, V.P., in the chair.—Lord Boston exhibited a wax impression of the Great Seal of Charles the First, with a view of London beneath the belly of the horse; a signet-ring set with a square crystal, and sculptured with a minute profile bust of Henrietta Maria; this was a present from the Queen to Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, who conducted her to England for her marriage, and who fell in the cause of his sove-



reign in 1648. A letter signed by Monmouth, as Chancellor of Cambridge, and addressed to the Vice Chancellor, having relation to the costume of persons in Holy Orders. This bears date October 8, 1674.—Lord Boston also exhibited an oval miniature of James, Duke of Berwick.—The Rev. E. Kell exhibited a watch-seal of brass, bearing the letters J. H. H.; also an ancient leaden dump, having a cock's head on one side, and a human face on the other. Mr. Kell also transmitted some further remarks on the site of ancient Southampton.—Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited further leaden objects from the site of the Steel Yard; also the representation of a skeleton in white metal, which had been picked up among the fallings from a cart of rubbish in the City Road.—Mr. S. Wayland Kershaw sent notes in regard to a tomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. He also sent four ancient deeds of the reigns of Edward the First, Second, and Third. They related to grants of land.—Mr. S. Wood exhibited a silver badge bearing, in relief, a three-quarter bust of Shakespeare.—The Rev. Mr. Cumming exhibited an impression from the signet-ring of Stephan Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, the property of Mr. Gardiner Jackson, in whose mother's family it has been an heirloom for centuries.—Mr. Burgess exhibited a circular silver box, with the engraving of a tulip on the top, and with the assay-stamp for 1666-7. It is the work of Richard Hayley, a goldsmith, of Covent Garden. Mr. Cumming produced another by the same artist, and with the same stamp, but the tulip on the top is larger, and not inclosed within a circle.—Mr. Clarence Hopper read a paper 'On Watches and Clocks.'—The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen described a rare medallion of glass, such as the Romans used as decorations to costly vessels, the idea of which was long retained by the Venetian craftsmen of the Middle Ages.—Mr. Ang. Goldmid exhibited a fine Miseri-corde of the sixteenth century, the hilt of chiselled iron, panel gilt, with boldly-designed devices; also a Highland claymore, the hilt and blade of different periods.—Mr. Gordon Hills exhibited a portion of a bone implement found in the moat of Desmond Castle, Adare, Ireland, the property of Lord Dunraven.—Mr. Vere Irving exhibited two objects in jet, found in Lanarkshire, one resembling the mouth of a small vase, the other a four-sided bead, united with eyelet-holes.—The remainder of the evening was occupied in a statement made by Mr. E. Roberts, regarding medieval discoveries at Guildhall, while pulling down the upper portion for the purpose of restoring the roof.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—June 3.—Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. G. J. Chester described certain markings and inscriptions upon rocks in Upper Egypt and Nubia, which came under his notice last winter, and which, though resembling the celebrated and much-disputed Sinaitic inscriptions, had not before been described. The inscriptions occur in great numbers upon the sandstone rocks on both sides of the Nile near Silsilis, and in several places in Nubia, especially on the east bank below Saboos, and on the west bank, near a hamlet named Saarlöh. The markings, which are often at a considerable height, and generally in the small and secluded lateral valleys leading up from the Nile, for the most part represent animals—such as the giraffe, the elephant, the gazelle, the ox, the dog, the ostrich, &c.; but sometimes men bearing bows, and apparently engaged in hunting, are represented; and boats of ancient form, with double prows, are of frequent occurrence. Mr. Chester was of opinion that these petroglyphs were not the work of casual travellers, but were ancient—probably of early Christian times. M. Mariette, the learned and successful explorer of antiquities under the Egyptian Government, was unaware of the existence of these markings until his attention was called to them by Mr. Chester.—The Rev. Prebendary Scarth, M.A., read an elaborate description of Roman vestiges that have been found at Bath, an account of which will appear in a condensed form in the work on Bath, 'Aquis Solis,' by Mr. Scarth, now in the press.—The Earl of Dunraven brought a portion of a very ancient

Irish lyre, found in the moat of Desmond Castle, Adare, with portions of the metal pegs remaining.—Prof. Owen stated that the material was bone of the Irish elk.—Mr. J. Webb exhibited a fine processional cross of silver gilt (thirteenth century), formerly in the Soltikoff collection. It is adorned with stones en cabochon, sards, amethysts, and sapphires—one of which last, placed in the centre of the cross, is of the finest colour, but has a perforation through its axis. At each extremity of the arms are circular enamels, of excellent execution. It is adorned with legends, neatly written on vellum, in black letter. Mr. Webb sent also a group in ivory (fifteenth century), the Baptism of Christ in the Jordan.—Mr. A. Poynter sent a curious sun-dial, and a silver ring of the Lower Roman Empire, set with a fine sard intaglio, a horse feeding; on the field, HPAKAIΔHC, the owner's name. The stone, of good Greek work, is set in a gold bizzel. Both objects were found at Dover.—Mr. J. Henderson brought a pair of exquisite damascened candlesticks, of Venetian work, circa 1600.—A cushion-case, of black velvet, with embroidery in silk and gold threads, and partly in tent-stitch, overlaid on the velvet, representing animals and various flowers, was exhibited by Mrs. W. C. Morland.—The Rev. H. Maclean, of Caister, forwarded a Saxon brooch, of bronze, with traces of gilding, found, with many other Saxon relics, at Scarby, Lincolnshire.—Sir Philip de Malpas Grey-Egerton, M.P., sent a very remarkable series of drawings in water colours, genealogical memorials of the Imhof family.—Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., brought three ivory medallions, a statuette of Leonardo, a curious Roman glass bottle, and a remarkably fine chased steel engraving, representing, in a very spirited manner, an equestrian engagement. It has been set in the top of a snuff-box.—Mr. H. G. Bohn exhibited an Egyptian plaque, representing a feast, taken from a tomb; a papyrus in a frame; and two frescoes obtained from Herculaneum. Of these last, on the one is represented Psyche, armed with a sword and carrying a torch, proceeding to the chamber of the sleeping Cupid, according to the legend in Apuleius. It is an extremely beautiful work, obviously not of original design, but copied from some earlier Grecian original. The subject of the other, probably by the same artist, but original in composition and design, and of very inferior art, is Minerva (or Roma), seated on a cippus near a reclining water-nymph and a seated male figure.—The Rev. G. J. Chester exhibited a tablet, brought by him from the Temple of Maharraka, in Nubia, and inscribed, according to M. Mariette, with the ancient Ethiopic characters.—The Messrs. Wilkinson, of Pall Mall, sent a curious wheel-lock rifle, circa 1760, finely engraved with hunting subjects. It was presented to the late Mr. Wilkinson by the present ruler of France when Prince Louis Bonaparte. The maker's name is Neyritter, of Salzburg.—Capt. E. Hoare exhibited, and Mr. Albert Way made some observations on, a silver cast of the matrix of the seal of Reynald, monk of Tew, in Essex.—Mr. R. H. Soden-Smith brought, among other objects, some gilt knights' spurs, and a glass bottle of English work, —probably of early seventeenth-century work, —found this year in the Thames, at Southwark. It is beautifully iridescent, and has the Tudor rose on the base of the neck.—Canon Rock brought a private Devotional Book of Hours; and Mr. T. Blanchett a portrait, probably of Queen Elizabeth, discovered in a lumber-room of an old house in Cambridge-shire.—A bronze dagger and a bronze spoon, said to have been found near Allhallows Giebs, were exhibited, the former by Mr. M. R. Gibbs, and the latter by the Rev. Mr. Russell, through the Chairman. Both were considered to possess some appearances of being spurious; the dagger was probably cast in the same mould as the "Celtic" one exhibited at the previous meeting. It was stated that large numbers of fabricated antiquities, bought by the unwary, are constantly presented at the rooms of the Institute, for the opinion of the Society on their genuineness.

METEOROLOGICAL.—June 15.—Dr. Tripe, V.P., in the chair.—The Members elected were: Messrs. W. Andrews, C. Barham, W. H. Barnes, F. W.

Beaumont, E. L. Betts, F. W. Costar, J. Clinch, the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P., Sergt.-Major R. Gould, J. P. Gassiot, W. J. Kingsbury, J. B. Lawes, J. G. Livesey, W. A. Mackinnon, M.P., W. C. Nash, C. Neale, J. Noble, T. Pollock, Rev. T. A. Preston, Dr. W. T. Radford, S. Smiles, J. Pike Stephens, and W. Forbes.—The papers read were:—'Explanation of Meteorological Tables, illustrating the Climate of South Interior Africa,' by J. Kirk, Esq. M.D., of Dr. Livingstone's Zambesi Expedition. The instruments with which the observations were made were excellent, and had been carefully rated, and great confidence may be placed in the tables. The barometric observations were made with great care. A diagram was given of the gradient of the bed of the Zambesi, from barometric observations, and of the Nyasae Lake and River Shire, from two double series of barometric and boiling-point observations.—'Ozone Observations,' by M. Julin.—Mr. B. Stewart exhibited specimens of photo-lithographic impressions of the traces simultaneously produced by the magnetograph at Kew and Lisbon, and made a few remarks on some of the peculiarities which these present. When the publication of these is complete, a set will be presented to the Society.—At the Annual Meeting, the Council reported that the number of Members was 300, of whom 10 were Honorary, 50 Life, and 240 Annual; that no arrears of subscriptions were due; that after liabilities were discharged, there was a fair balance in the hands of the Treasurer; that the Society held Government stock to the amount of 800*l.*, and possessed a large and increasing library. Under these circumstances, they considered that the time had arrived for taking steps for procuring a Royal Charter of Incorporation, which would promote the interests and increase the usefulness of the Society. The Meeting adopted the recommendation of the Council, and desired them to do what was necessary for obtaining a charter. A subscription was opened in the room for meeting the necessary expense, without encroaching on the funds of the Society.—The new Council elected are:—President, Dr. Thomson; Vice-Presidents, A. Brady, S. W. Silver, Dr. Tripe, and S. C. Whitbread; Treasurer, H. Perigal; Secretaries, J. Glaisher and C. V. Walker; Librarian, H. S. Eaton, M.A.; Foreign Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Strange; Council, Messrs. N. Beardmore, C. Brooke, L. Clark, W. P. Dymond, F. Galt, J. P. Harrison, Dr. Lee, R. W. Mylne, D. Slate, T. Sopwith, B. Stewart, and Dr. Tripe.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—June 14.—Dr. J. Lee in the chair.—T. Lewin, Esq. made a communication 'On the Site of the Temple at Jerusalem.' Mr. Lewin's arguments were mainly based on Josephus's account of the form and size of the Temple, which he said necessitated its being placed at the south-west corner of the Temple inclosure. This view of the subject was further supported by the relative position of Herod Agrippa's Palace, of Herod's Cloisters and of the connecting bridge or causeway over the Tyropeon; by the position of the gates, and by a variety of other details which the author enumerated at length.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Geographical, 8*l.*—'Island of Kishm, Persian Gulf,' Lieut.-Col. Pelly; 'Communication, by M. Vambéry, of his Dervish Journey beyond Samarcand, &c.;' Comoro Islands, Capt. De Horsey.  
Tues. Zoological, 9*l.*—Rose Show.  
Wed. Horticultural, 9*l.*—Society of Arts, 4*l.*—Annual General.  
Thurs. Chemical, 8*l.*—Philosophy of Agriculture, Mr. Way.  
Fri. Archaeological Institute, 4*l.*

#### FINE ARTS

MR. HERBERT'S PICTURE, MOSES'S 'DESCENT FROM SINAI.'

WHEN Moses went up into Mount Sinai for the second time, we cannot doubt, although the text does not repeat the arrangements of the first ascent, that he put guards round about the base, and permitted none to go with him, not even those who, on the first occasion, had done so. Joshua, who had gone highest of all, was left with the people—it may be, that his masterful spirit might rule the turbulent. The terrible phenomena

of the first interview of Moses with the Lord did not long awe the Israelites, and even the slaughter of three thousand evil-doers could not impress them more than that second absence of their leader in the recesses of the mysterious mountain, which they had seen quake, and smoke, and give out fire—signs, to them, impressive.

The mountain thus guarded, and inaccessible, with the strong-handed Joshua to maintain authority, the people watched the sunlit rock for forty days and nights, and were encamped in the narrow barren valley; their tents gathered about the mummy pavilion of Joseph, while the sun rose and sank, and a second moon was fast completing its round in the sky. At length the time was complete, and Moses came from the recesses of the blinding peaks. It does not appear that any "long-sounding trumpet" announced for the second time his approach; but of the thousands of eyes that watched the passes of the rock, many must have seen the first wave of his garment, as he descended, turning along the step like platforms of the hill, upon a path that was strewn with scanty shrubs, which grasped at subsistence in the fissures of the stones they could not clothe even with a mantle thick enough to colour them. The ledges, grade by grade, brought Moses downwards—his shadow, that would be nearly as tall as himself at the hour of four in the afternoon, which is that of the picture, would be more visible than his figure, accompanying him as he turned on the devious path, and, though heavily laden and deep in years, strode firmly, indeed mightily, along. The last level brought him full in the sight of the people, and they would set up a great shout, and clamour the lower grades of the mountain in dense masses, men, women and children, until stopped by the guards with spears, and bows and slings.

The princes, the elders, and some of those that were with them, advanced within the line, and met Moses as he came with the Tables of the testimony in his hand. At first, says the historian, the effulgence of the reflexion of the presence of the Lord that was about his face, daunted them, and they retreated, "being afraid to come nigh"; but he called to them, and Aaron and the rulers returned. This is the main subject of Mr. Herbert's picture. In general, he has treated it as follows.—Moses has reached a platform, or step of the mountain; the great men have met him; the peaks of Sinai proper, which the Law-bringer has left, are on the right of the spectators, their surfaces hot in the colour of sunlight, their clefts filled with blue or purple shadows; overhead is an almost cloudless sky; on the left there are hills that face the peak of the Law—their removed sides glowing in the sunlight, as they face the west; their nearer fronts darkened by shadows that are an intense pure blue where they reflect that colour in the firmament, and purplish where the orange glow of the lighted sides of the opposite hills affects them. This treatment is truthful, and will now startle ordinary spectators much less than it did a few years ago, while the popular mind scouted blue and purple shadows, and insisted that sunlight was of the colour of clay. Between these hills is a valley-plain stretching along the vista that ends near the point whence the Promised Land was seen. In the middle of the plain are the black tents of Israel; in their midst, a white pavilion stands, its sides withdrawn so that the mummy-case of Joseph, prepared after the Egyptian manner, is distinctly visible.

Moses bears the Tables of the Law one in each hand, and has, in order that he might support their weight, bound about them the ends of his girdle—a significant action wisely adopted by Mr. Herbert, as will be felt by all who remember the references of Scripture to the girdle and its uses in cases of endurance and whenever vigour was to be sustained. Foremost among those who met Moses is Aaron, who wears the Levite dress of white marked with black, and, as the elder brother, bears in his hand the rod of inheritance; one of his hands is placed near his breast, his face expressing surprise and veneration, but little that can mean awe. Near him is Joshua, wearing a red dress as appropriate to a soldier; a little withdrawn are the sons

of Aaron, Nadab and Abihu, who died before the Lord, having offered strange fire to Him, and even now seem to regard the event with suspicion. Next to Joshua is Nun, his father; then comes Eleazar, and a little lower down, as partly separated from the immediate event by his lay office, is a Prince of Judah; behind the last presses forward a woman bearing a cradle or little ark, such as that in which Moses was exposed. Near are some Copts and Ethiopians, such as might have accompanied the people of Israel in their flight. These, and many more, stand on the spectator's left; on his right and on the other side of the central group formed by Moses, Aaron and the great men, is a smaller knot of persons, comprising Hur, who, with Aaron, upheld the hands of Moses while the fight went on with Amalek, in Rephidim, and, clad in a sheepskin, Caleb, the guide, who, "because he had another spirit with him," was, except Joshua, the sole survivor in Israel of those above twenty years of age who saw the Promised Land. He has a manly action; Hur is graver and more thoughtful. Next to them is Bezaleel, the son of Uri, of the tribe of Judah—the artist who was filled by the Lord "with the spirit of God in wisdom, and in knowledge and in understanding" that he might make the ornaments of the Temple, and whose altar was a treasure in Solomon's time. In the corner is a young woman giving water to a thirsty child, and, of all this group nearest to Moses, Miriam, in a passionate attitude, hiding her face with her arms as if the effulgence round about his head or the thought of his present office mastered her senses. These main groups are connected, and the composition of the picture sustained by the arrangement in the front of an open, arch-shaped line of persons, who kneel, and of all present, except the fiery Miriam, are most impressed by the event. This group has an appropriateness in its elements which need hardly be pointed out; it forms a sort of human arch, and expresses the leading characteristics of the mind of man in the current of life. It is composed thus:—kneeling, with an infant in her arms and turning to look at the leaders, is a young mother; next her feet a child who, unconscious of all, plays with the thorny branch of a shrub growing upon the rock. A naked boy stands next her, old enough to be impressed, and may remember the slaughter of the three thousand by those who came to Moses when he cried, "Who is on the Lord's side?" Above these kneel a man who has made a vow—a shepherd with his hair cropped like that of a Nazirite, an ordinary Levite, and an unshorn shepherd. These are the elements of the picture.

Mr. Herbert's manners of thought and treatment are of the most literal and positive order; even the effulgence about the brow of Moses is a fact; it mingles with and shimmers in the daylight, as such a thing might do, and is thus free of conventional art. It proceeds in two lines of radiance from the temples of the Chief of Israel, and not like the horns or excrescences of Michael Angelo's 'Moses,' which exhibit, it cannot be denied, a crude and rather vulgar idea, savouring of Ammon, and more remarkable for pagan erudition than poetic propriety, or accordance with the essentials of Christian Art. The face of Mr. Herbert's "Moses" lacks the physical grandeur of that which Michael Angelo produced; indeed it is not grand at all. To our minds, having looked at the picture long enough to separate the accidents of the subject and those of the artist's manner of treating it from this countenance, and thus becoming able to judge the latter wholly by itself, there is nothing in it which proves that the painter has been absorbed, or even at heart impressed, by the character of Moses or the astounding event in which he took part. He looks worn and old, but the soul of the man who could sustain the Presence, even the soul of the man who could lead Israel out of Egypt, is not here. The face is that of a highly-nerved, somewhat physically irritable, and intelligent person of the nineteenth century. Mental grandeur does not show itself in it; the magnanimity of Moses, one of his most potent characteristics, finds little expression in this visage. The awful burden that he bore and the awfulness of his task have not sufficed to open that countenance with glory. The assurance, of which he was the messenger, that

despite the fugitives' turbulence and disobedience, Israel was thought worthy of hearing the Law repeated, and the triumph of a chief who came thus a second time to his people burdened with promises and injunctions, have not moved this painted man to an eager glance or a joyful gesture. Doubtless the Tables were heavy and the man was old; it may be that the fast in Sinai was forty days long, but that which filled him with the fire of life would surely have presented some more ardent aspect than that of the man in this picture, who seems to come, unmoved, scarcely regarding the leaders of his people, the people whom he loved so well, and—not to use the word in an offensive sense—to shuffle his way along the hot platforms of the rock of Sinai after leaving the presence of God.

To be in keeping with so impressive a Moses, the principal figures betray little emotion. The action of Aaron suggests little joy and no awe. In pathos, it exceeds not the power of anybody to recognize, but it comes far short of the ideas of some who have studied the subject. The subordinate actions are appropriate to each other, but they are temperate to the last degree. In some of the figures Mr. Herbert's habitual affectations of manner,—as in the strained and reverted eyes, forced turns of the neck, &c.,—are apparent, as may be seen in the man standing behind Joshua; and not a little in the face of Caleb. This affectation of design is most marked in the women. The figure of the woman who, standing behind the Prince of Judah, clasps her hands, is artificial to the last degree; she does not stand truly on her feet, but seems propped up by the canvas; such is the one who, on the other side of the picture, gives water to a thirsty child. Would any woman do so at such a time? We think not. The figure of Miriam is surely a mistake; she was an old woman at this time; but the painter has given her the figure and action of a young one—see her fair and fleshy arm.

The drawing of the figures is, in many points, learned and sound, and form is expressed not only in outline but by modelling,—see the figure of the kneeling shepherd, who is naked above the waist, and the flesh, unclothed as well as clothed, of the principal figures. The background of rocks and mountains is rendered with photographic truth; the richness and variety of colour therein has a marvellous charm, the sunlight effect is painted with unexceptionable skill. As much may be said for the colour as for the lighting of the picture: it is very fine, and as far as seems consistent with Mr. Herbert's idea of the subject, brilliant. The textures are complete in variety and rendering of surfaces. The qualities which attract all observers for the first time of this work, are its largeness, breadth, brilliancy, fidelity to atmospheric effect, emphatic disposition of masses, and truth of form. That which overrides the memory of these elements of technical success, impressing itself with tenfold force on a second examination, and makes them seem unsubstantial or trivial, is the timid reading of the theme, the weakness of Moses's attitude, the prosaic style of his face, and the impassiveness of his companions. This design is not the work of a poet; we are not present at the coming down of Moses; no one is awed or hushed before the picture—the very ladies who throng the room prattle in front of it without shame.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—The current Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours is, probably, the most successful that has taken place in this country. Not only has the number of visitors to the Gallery in Pall Mall been greater than before, but six-sevenths of the three hundred and fifty works displayed are sold; two hundred of them found purchasers ere they were sent to the Exhibition; one hundred have been sold on the walls. The prices of water-colour pictures have kept pace proportionately with the great recent increase in those given for works in oil. The Winter Exhibition of Sketches and Studies by Members of this Society will open in November next.

Messrs. Cundall & Downes have purchased from the Department of Science and Art the triple series



of photographic negatives taken from Raphael's Cartoons, by Mr. Thurston Thompson, and they intend to re-publish copies of the same.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold, on the 17th and 18th inst., some pictures, the property of the late Earl of Clare, the Right Hon. E. Ellice, G. A. Hoskins, and E. G. Vernon Harcourt, Esqs. The most noteworthy items, their prices, and purchasers' names, were as follows: Lord Clare's collection: W. Mieris, The Drawing Lesson, lady cutting a pencil, old man examining a drawing, 92*l.* 8*s.* (F. Nieuwenhuys).—V. der Werff, Group of Children beneath an arch, looking at a bird's nest, from Lord Besborough's collection, British Institution, 1842, 113*l.* 8*s.* (F. Webb).—Ruyssdael, An upright Landscape, river rushing over broken ground, fortress on the bank, Brit. Inst., 1842, 225*l.* 10*s.* (Holloway).—Wynants, A small Landscape, horsemen and other figures by A. Van der Velde, on a road near a row of trees, 100*l.* 16*s.* (Vokins).—Teniers, Group of five persons seated at a table playing at cards, a female frying pancakes, other figures in the background, from the Marquis of Ely's collection, Brit. Inst., 1838, 159*l.* 12*s.* (J. M. Smith).—Snyders, Two Monkeys quarrelling over a basket of fruit, from Sir C. Bagot's collection, Brit. Inst., 1844, 123*l.* 13*s.* (Rutley).—Three Dogs standing near a pan, with a calf's head and feet, 92*l.* 8*s.* (Annot).—P. Potter and Wynants, A small upright Landscape, a huntsman asleep beneath a tree, dog and grey horse near him, Brit. Inst., 1842, 94*l.* 10*s.* (Haynes).—Weenix, A Dead Hare hanging to a tree, 37*l.* (Ward).—Garofalo, The Holy Family, outside a building, city on the sea-shore in the distance, British Gallery, 1816, 94*l.* 10*s.* (Ward).—Wynants, An upright Landscape, peasants on a road beneath a bank, near which is a dead tree, Brit. Inst., 1842, 100*l.* 16*s.* (Holloway).—J. B. Greuze, Young Girl caressing a spaniel, 1,071*l.* (Durlacher).—J. Van Hyeum, A group of roses, peonies, and pinks, from Sir C. Bagot's collection, Brit. Inst., 1834, 525*l.* (Farrer).—W. Mieris, An old woman and a boy giving food to a beggar, who is seated on a bank near an old tree, Brit. Inst., 1842, 162*l.* 10*s.* (Cox).—Netscher, "La Tricoteuse," female seated at a window, knitting, Brit. Inst., 1838, 409*l.* 10*s.* (same).—Ruyssdael, A Landscape, cottage near a pool of water, surrounded by trees, peasants on a road, 210*l.* 5*s.* (Vokins).—Wouvermans, Travellers, with a horse and cart, descending a hill, two figures, with a horse, wading a stream, Brit. Inst., 1838, 162*l.* 15*s.* (F. Nieuwenhuys).—G. Dow, An Astrologer, holding a candle, and leaning over a book, globe, bottle, and hour-glass beside him, from the collections of Hesse-Cassel, M.M. Six, La Perrier, and Barchard, 703*l.* 10*s.* (Haynes).—Murrillo, Peasant drinking from a glass and holding a bottle, from the Talleyrand and Lord C. Townshend collections, Brit. Inst., 1838, 1,365*l.* (Rutley). Total of this property, thirty-nine lots, 6,772*l.* 17*s.*—From Lord C. Townshend's collection: Van Dyck, Portrait of Madame le Roy, 94*l.* 10*s.* (Bourne).—Reynolds, Portrait of F. M. Count La Lippe, purchased at the sale of the Marchioness of Thomond's pictures, 131*l.* 5*s.* (Smith). A different property: J. Schorel, Life of St. Augustine, eleven compartments in gold borders, 79*l.* 16*s.* (Adams).—Jan Steen, A Village Fête, villagers in front of a cabaret, the artist, with his wife and children in front, the former joking with an old man, 115*l.* (Adams).—Wynants, Landscape, view in Guelderland, trees and felled timber in the foreground, peasants driving sheep and cattle down hilly road, figures by A. Van der Velde, 136*l.* 10*s.* (Bourne).—Teniers, The Enchantress quitting the Infernal Regions; emerging from a cavern guarded by Cerberus, grotesque figures round her: once the property of Reynolds, the Marchioness of Thomond, and Samuel Rogers, 126*l.* (Bourne).—L. Backhuizen, The Prince of Orange's Yacht off Amsterdam, 110*l.* 5*s.* (Page).—Velasquez, Four Persons playing at Monti, 210*l.* (Cox).—The property of E. Ellice, Esq.: P. Wouvermans, Travellers halting at an Inn-door on the banks of a River, 173*l.* 5*s.* (Pearce).—J. Ruyssdael, A Watermill, wooded heights and figures in front, 94*l.* 10*s.* (Pearce).—Van der Capella, River Scene, state barge, boats and figures, 535*l.* 10*s.* (same).—View near the Mouth of a Dutch River, vessels,

figures, a church in the distance, 168*l.* (Cox).—W. Van der Velde, A Calm, man-of-war and boats at anchor, 210*l.* (Pearce).—Sea Piece, calm, fishing-craft and yachts at anchor, 294*l.* (same).—The same auctioneers sold, on the 18th inst., the pictures of the late G. A. Hoskins, Esq., comprising many works attributed to old Italian and Spanish masters, some of which, although once belonging to famous collectors and much praised, sold for small prices. The most important lot was a Murillo, St. Joseph with the Infant Saviour on his Knee, Art-Treasures, 1857, which was purchased by Mr. Moore, for 304*l.* 10*s.*—A Raphael, belonging to Mr. Vernon Harcourt, was, with other pictures, sold on the same day, by the same auctioneers, to Mr. Anthony, for 252*l.*, the title being The Virgin and an Angel.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—JOACHIM and HALLE at the DIRECTOR'S MATINÉE, TUESDAY, June 28, to commence at Three o'clock.—Grand Septet (entire), Beethoven: Andante and Scherzo, Quartet, Mendelssohn: Kreutzer Sonata, Beethoven: Grand Septet, Piano, &c., Hummel: Pianoforte Solo and Vocal Music. Members are required to present their Tickets.—Visitors can pay at the Hall, or procure Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, at Cramer & Wood; Chappell's; Olivier's; and Ashdown & Parry's. J. ELLA, Director.

MUSICAL UNION.—On TUESDAY NEXT, the MATINÉE will commence at Three o'clock.—Artists engaged: Joachim, Ries, Webb, Davidoff, Fratten, and the principal Wind Instrumentalists of Costa's Band. Pianist, Halle.—Visitors' Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Cramer & Wood; Chappell; Olivier; Austin; at the Hall, and Ashdown & Parry. J. ELLA, Director.

HERR JOACHIM will appear at Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER'S SECOND PERFORMANCE of PIANOFORTE MUSIC (varied by Vocal Music), together with Mesdames Arabella Goddard and Lenchinski, and Herr Reichardt, Messrs. Benedict and Osborne, at St. James's Hall, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 29, commencing at Half-past Two o'clock.—Sofa Stalls, Half-a-Guinea; Balcony, 2*s.*—Tickets may be had of all Musicians; and at Mr. Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. JOHN THOMAS (Pencridd Gwalla) begs to announce that his GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, when will be performed (for the first time in London), his Dramatic Cantata, "LEWELLYN," by the following Eminent Artists: Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Sainton-Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Lewis Thomas; United Choirs, Band of Harps, and Full Orchestra. Harps: Mr. J. Balleit Chatterton (Harpist to the Queen), Mr. T. Wright, Mr. Cheshire, Mr. John Thomas; Mr. Alfred Mellon. Principal Violins: M. Sainton and Mr. Henry Blagrove.—Sofa Stalls, One Guinea each; to be had of Mr. John Thomas, 53, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square. W. Balcony, Half-a-Guinea; Aisle, 5*s.*; Gallery and Back Area, 2*s.* 6*d.*; to be obtained at the principal Music Warehouses; and at Mr. Austin's Ticket-office, 28, Piccadilly.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover Square.—Signor GIULIO REGONDI'S MORNING CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, June 30, to commence at Three o'clock precisely.—Artists: Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdle. Liua Martorelle, Miss Lascelles, Signori Gardoni and Belle-Sede, Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Halle; Harp, Mr. Boleyn Reeves; Violoncello, Herr Lidel; Guitar and Concertina, Signor Giulio Regondi. Conductor, Mr. Francesco Berger.—Reserved Seats, Half-a-Guinea each; Tickets, 7*s.*; to be had of the principal Musicians; and at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; at the Rooms; and of Signor Giulio Regondi.

THE ITALIAN OPERAS.—Mdle. Artot, who, after having made a brilliant appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre last year, was unaccountably withheld from the public (as though her manager was afraid of all successes save one), is in her right place at Covent Garden. Nothing could be more satisfactory and gratifying than her reception on Tuesday, in that most lucky of operas, Donizetti's "La Figlia." Our epithet is not thrown out at random. A work which has been sustained by three such artists as Mdle. Lind, Sontag, and the new Maria, has had a good fortune not common. Mdle. Artot is one of the few young artists who has learnt her art. An occasional exuberance in ornament (referable to the school in which she has studied, and which, unless when spontaneous, offends just taste) is all that can be charged against her. Her voice is agreeable, her style that of a thorough musician; she is dashing, and at ease on the stage, without the very faintest shade of vulgarity—in her archness and animation recalling Sontag, who did not (like Mdle. Lind) sentimentalize the part. Mdle. Artot's reception was all that could be desired,—not more than she deserved. Signor Ronconi's *Sulpizio* is another of the distinct and various creations of this unrivalled actor; to be added to the list which already contains *Chevreuse*, and *Dulcamara*, and the *Doge* in "I due Foscari," and *Papageno*. Could range be wider? The part of the *Sergeant*, being one of talk, rather than singing, suits his present powers to perfection. Signor Neri-Baldi, one of the most available artists ever possessed by any theatre, must not escape as *Tonio*, the lover, without a word of

commendation. We make bold to declare (not forgetting the Berlin display in "Vielka") that such a regiment as Mr. Gye's *Twenty-first* has never been seen on any stage. The reality of costume and manœuvre, the effect of numbers, could not have been exceeded. So that here is another legitimate success; and one of Donizetti's two best comic operas ("Don Pasquale" is the other) is added, we trust for many a long day to come, to Mr. Gye's repertory. Madame Didée has been singing the part of *Zerlina* in "Don Giovanni."

There is a talk of Madame Miolan-Carvalho appearing at Covent Garden in her favourite part of *Cherubino*, in "Le Nozze,"—a part which (no offence to Mr. Lumley, who states the contrary) belongs to a *soprano*, and not to a *contralto* voice,—having been transposed to suit the latter during late years, and, we believe, exclusively so in England.—An accident which has happened to a new comer, who was beginning to make his way here, will, it is said, deprive the public for some time of the services of Signor Scaless.

Mr. Mapleson seems to be never tired of introducing novelties, of whom little is heard when once their introduction is over. The last is a Mdle. Grossi, of whose appearance in "Maria" our contemporaries speak in courteous terms. His "subscription" season draws to a close; so that if "Mireille" should come to pass, it will appear for the benefit of the miscellaneous frequenters, and not the upholders of the establishment. This is a policy more curious than well contrived.

It is not possible for us this week to speak of the performance of "Fidelio" at Her Majesty's Theatre—the first night of the revival having been postponed from Tuesday till Thursday. The cause alleged in the green-rooms has been the indisposition of Mdle. Tietjens. At this who can wonder? The lady has trusted too recklessly to her superb natural resources; and, not being a sound vocalist, has been encouraged to use them as her sole means of effect, by this prematurely bringing on a state of fatigue, from which, under such circumstances, there can be small rational hope of recovery. Under precisely analogous conditions did Herr Formes, a robust, handsome man, magnificently endowed, "break down." Had he been a real artist, not a pretender, he might have delighted his public for years to come. Let Sontag and Lablache be instanced as examples which prove the rule. Now, too, more than ever, is the most consummate art required to stand the wear and tear of modern orchestras, at least five-and-twenty per cent. stronger than they used to be,—the exactions of modern compositions,—and the demands of managers. These are assuredly more despotic than reasonable. The plan of over-working popular favourites may be carried too far, even if the artist have lungs like those of the lady in question—or of Herr Wachtel. Allowing that there is to be no consideration for orchestra and chorus,—a despotic assumption, some will be humane enough to fancy,—the present system of performing five nights out of the seven, taken in conjunction with frequent changes of the repertory, and preparations of vast and elaborate works, cannot but harass the most willing and accomplished of singers. It is said that Mdle. Patti may, for this cause, find it necessary to hand over the part she represents so charmingly—*Margherita*, in M. Gounod's opera (the rage for which increases),—to Mdle. Artot; such a measure rendering imperative a third set of rehearsals for a single work during one season. Nor is this all. It is at the time of all times when every one is beginning to flag, and to have some need for rest, that the rival managers are preparing to play their two great cards: Mr. Mapleson, just before he winds up his season, announcing "Mireille" to follow the exhausting "Fidelio,"—Mr. Gye, the complicated and elaborate "L'Étoile." That most intricate among Meyerbeer's operas has still to be produced ere the "houses rise" and our Lords and Commons are off to the moors, and our ladies start to repair their youth and beauty in country-house gaieties or at some German bath!

One whimsy more is worth adverting to—the metamorphosis of engagement-breakers into political enthusiasts, acting on the sternest, if not most Spartan, principles.

N° 19  
Nothing  
virtuous  
papers of  
London  
are Ber  
to the  
a fine  
this wil  
with a  
not b  
in Eng  
one hal  
Spree a  
sicken  
They a  
to the  
in its  
since th  
of Md  
donna)  
a plac  
Meyer  
know,  
CON  
of Con  
in rep  
to spec  
the na  
able p  
dent-  
contin  
Mr. A  
place,  
success  
Halle  
elegan  
Fuga  
and p  
tion  
closed  
Walt  
made  
justic  
forte,  
which  
be co  
alleg  
nor r  
—M  
—wh  
been  
ence  
MM  
viol  
posit  
and  
Sont  
a hu  
hur  
A  
Uni  
Pin  
strin  
put  
sup  
rise  
limi  
Ma  
Bot  
the  
mo  
pro  
wor  
for  
did  
Ma  
wh  
sp  
H  
me  
wh  
ia  
pr  
an  
me  
or



Nothing can be more delicious than the tone of virtuous indignation assumed by certain Berlin papers on the subject of Mdlle. Lucca's flight from London. Ignoring, for the nonce, how plain-spoken are Berlin opera-goers and *valets-de-place* in regard to the singer's home freaks and habits ("to put a fine point" on it) of conviviality,—they credit this wild young person, in a most defiant fashion, with a high-souled Austrian nationality that could not brook that abuse of Prussia which is universal in England!—and with a refinement such as made one habitually breathing the balmy odours of the Spree and of the kennels of the Leipziger Strasse sick under the horrors of a London climate. They are heartily welcome to their ill-temper and to their treasure. Nothing more truly comical in its conceit and Anglophobia has been put forth since the never-to-be-forgotten *dictum* of the parent of Mdlle. Joanna Wagner (another Berlin *prima donna*), that England was only good for artists as a place for money-making. Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer knew, Herren Joachim and Lauterbach know, better.

CONCERTS.—As yet, no cessation in the number of Concerts is to be noticed. This makes brevity in report indispensable,—nor is it possible altogether to avoid omissions. Thus in our last week's list, the names of *Mr. Ignace Gibsons* and the fashionable pianist *M. Blumenthal* were left out by accident.—At the *Crystal Palace*, the *Opera Concerts* continue to attract large audiences. There, too, *Mr. Martin's* monster choral concert duly took place, our contemporaries assure us, with great success.—The fewest lines must be devoted to *Mr. Halle's Sixth Recital*: these in honour of Dussek's elegant *Sonata*, No. 3, Op. 69, of Bach's *Toccatina* and *Fuga* in E minor (an admirable specimen of science and grace moving in harmony),—and of a selection from Beethoven's *Bagatelles*. The Recital closed with Schumann's "Carnival scenes."—*Mr. Walter Macfarren's* third *Matinée*, this day week, made us feel as if we had not as yet done full justice to his firm, expressive hands on the piano-forte. His duett *Sonata* with violin (in performing which he was ably assisted by M. Sainon) is to be commended for the graceful flow of its opening *allegro*. The other movements are neither ill made nor unpleasing: but the first is the best of the four.—*Mr. Benedict* this year, as usual, gave a concert, which, had it been split into three, would have been liberally sufficient to attract as many audiences. The one novelty was the appearance of *MM. Joachim and Wieniawski* in one of Spohr's violin duetts (among the best of that master's compositions). The concert-giver's *Cantata* 'Richard,' and his elegant Chamber-Opera, 'The Bride of Song,' have been already mentioned here. In such a huge concert, there must of necessity be much hurry, and little Art.

At *Mr. Ella's* Seventh Concert of the *Musical Union* were to be heard Schumann's equivocal Piano-forte Quintett, and the equally indisputable stringed Quintett of Mendelssohn, Op. 87,—indisputable in right of its *andante scherzando* and its superb *adagio e lento*. In the latter the composer rises very near to the height of Beethoven's sublimity. *M. Leschetizki* was the pianist.

The historical concert of *Madame Graumann Marchesi* and *Signor Marchesi* was full of interest. Both lady and gentleman sing well, showing a thorough understanding of styles, ancient and modern, not to be met with every day. Their programme had been carefully selected from the works of those grand old Italians, who effected for the singers that which the grand old Germans did for the orchestra. They were assisted by Mdlle. Marie Wieck, an honest pianist; by M. Wieniawski, who gave the violin *Chaconne* of Bach with great spirit and mastery over strings and bow; and by *Herr Blumner*.

Attention may be fairly called to the advertisement of *Mr. Desmond Ryan's* coming concert, at which we are told all the most distinguished artists in London will appear,—a somewhat Oriental promise, as can be proved from the list of vocalists and instrumental players announced. Let us merely advert to one small hiatus. Not one singer or player from the Royal Italian Opera is named!

We could go further in specification; but there are certain pretensions which a single line sufficiently characterizes.

Yet another new pianist (till now unknown to English fame), *M. Hartvigson*, will appear at Monday's—the last—Philharmonic Concert.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The following speaks for itself:—"I beg leave to refer to you a fact, which being a final and corroborating statement of your 'Notes on Meyerbeer' (in the *Athenæum* for June 4), may, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers, as it proves, contradictory to *M. Offenbach's feuilleton* in the *Grand Journal*, and in accordance with your opinion, that Meyerbeer had not begun to write an oratorio for England. But it will be of some interest to the English admirers of our lamented master, that he intended to do so. One day, about a year ago, before he left Berlin for his usual tour to Spa and Paris, I got a note from Meyerbeer, in which he asked me to come and see him, as he had something of importance to communicate to me. It was to the following effect: 'I have been many times,' so he told me, 'invited by the Birmingham Committee to write an Oratorio for one of its great festivals. If I have declined, or hitherto, at least, not given my positive promise, it was because I am not able to set music to English words, and, secondly, because I cannot make up my mind to compose any strictly Biblical text.' He then proceeded to explain to me how he should like to conclude his career with a great work of sacred music, but that it should be free of any dogmatical character whatever. Now, on his last visit to England, solicited again to undertake the task, and, moreover, allowed to choose any subject he liked, and to set his music to German words (as they might easily be translated into English), he determined to go to work. 'I would be most happy,' so he said, 'to comply at last with my English friends, and by way of a musical performance of a sacred character to be made acquainted with a large class of the English public who never assist at any theatrical representation.' It was for this purpose that Meyerbeer wished to see me. He asked me if I would undertake to write for him a poem, which, without being founded on a subject from the Holy Bible, would be a proper theme for an oratorio. Being honoured by such a demand, I did not hesitate to accept it, and shortly afterwards received a letter from him, in which he gave me his opinion and advice regarding a similar poem, on which I was engaged at that time for *Mr. Anton Rubinstein*. Shortly before Meyerbeer's leaving Berlin, we agreed upon going to work as soon as he should return, and I had already entered on my preparations when the sad news of Meyerbeer's death reached me. The great composer's English friends will not learn without satisfactory feeling, that one of his last musical conceptions was on their behalf.

I am, &c.,

"DR. JULIUS RODENBERG."

We spoke of Meyerbeer's Parisian obsequies as characteristic. Surely never was there man so strangely and brilliantly honoured after death by honours consonant with his life as the composer of 'Les Huguenots.' Let us paraphrase from *La Gazette Musicale* the account of what happened at the Barcelona Opera House, on the 31st of last month. "'Robert' had been selected for the occasion, and a bill, put into mourning, brought together, almost at a moment's warning, an audience numbering 4,000 persons. The parts were taken by Mesdames Penco and Bardon, by *MM. Sarti, Capello, Violetti*. At the third act the imposing votive ceremony began, with a fantastic symphony by *M. Sanchez*. Then the curtain rose, and displayed a beautiful funeral monument, surrounded by all the artists belonging to the theatre. Nine of these, each bearing a letter of the name of Meyerbeer, set in wreaths of *immortelles*, arranged these letters on the monument. There, already, had been deposited the three great scores of the illustrious master, which were crowned by the artists, *Signor Bottesini* among the number. On the deposition of these nine letters, broke out the March from 'Le Prophète,' and white doves, with black ribbon collars, were loosed

on the stage, amid the frantic enthusiasm of the spectators.

Another notice from Barcelona (one of the few cities in Spain which seems to gather or quicken any musical life) mentions a great choral festival, lately given there, by two thousand chorus-singers, and an orchestra of three hundred players.

"Since I wrote last week," says a Correspondent, "in a strain (it may be objected) of levity concerning our London street music, with which, *Mr. Gladstone* has enunciated, it would be 'unwarrantable to interfere,' a grave illustration of its uses and benefits has come before me, worth tendering as substantial evidence during the time of discussion. There are not, as I said a week ago, an out-of-doors 'people' for street-music in the quarter I inhabit, which is, nevertheless, terribly infested. Its inhabitants, however, will sometimes fall out of health—and die. A few days ago, one of these was lying in *extremis*. The patient, carefully and thoughtfully tended, was nervously conscious to the last. There came a street-organ down below. The dying person was thrown by it into a state of agitation and distress painful to witness. The nuisance was compelled or persuaded to leave its station immediately beneath the windows of the chamber of Death,—but did so merely to move round the corner of the street, where its aggravations continued during such remnant of time as life lasted to its victim, who till the last was tortured out of all calm and composure by the 'amusement of the people.' I have purposely confined myself to the letter of bald truth, and have withheld every detail which could be held as 'making up a case' by appealing to sentimental or morbid sympathy. Y. L. Y."

We are told in *The Orchestra* that the New National Opera Company is in a fair way of being reconstructed with every chance of success, and that the commencement of its proceedings may be looked for in October. We have heard that a treaty is on foot with *Miss Fyne*.

A MS. Stringed Quartett, by *M. Baetens*, of which we hope to have some future occasion of speaking (knowing the worth of the Professor) was produced at a late concert of the *Pianoforte Quartett Association*.

*Dr. Stewart* has been lecturing on Irish music in Dublin, intending to devote the profits of his entertainment to a painted glass cathedral window in memory of *Sir John Stevenson*.

'*Llewelyn*,' the Welsh *Cantata*, by *Mr. J. Thomas*, which is to be repeated at the *Eisteddfod* in North Wales this year, is about to be published by subscription.

*Madame Arabella Goddard* announces that she intends making a progress through the provinces in the autumn.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Inscription at Melrose Abbey.*—You will observe in the end of the lively and entertaining 'Diaries of a Lady of Quality,' which *Mr. Hayward* has lately so judiciously selected from the bulky MSS. of the late *Miss Wynn*, an inscription said to have been translated from the Latin of one found in the ruins of Melrose Abbey. I had some recollection of having seen it before, and doubted if this was its true history, and if *Miss Wynn's* copy was correct; to ascertain which I communicated with an acquaintance resident at *Scott's* village of Darnick, between Abbotsford and Melrose. *Mr. Currie* immediately sent me an "exact copy," accompanied by some remarks so shrewd and sensible as to be worthy of preservation along with these singular lines, the quaint grandeur of which is very striking. They seem to me an admirable imitation of the poetry of a much earlier date. The writer of the following letter is as learned in tombstones as *Old Mortality* himself, and has done much more than clean or restore them, as he has made many in a style which reminds one of the monuments of bygone ages. He is also the sculptor of some busts of much merit. His predecessor and uncle, *Mr. Smith*, executed many of the mediæval ornaments with which *Scott* took so much pleasure in embellishing his "romance in stone"; and *Mr. Currie* is the sculptor of similar ornaments on the outside of the eighteen

or twenty rooms which Mr. Hope-Scott has added, in such excellent keeping with the rest. He is learned and skilful in the ecclesiastical and domestic architecture of the Middle Ages. His copy of the inscription differs considerably from Miss Wynn's,—the second line of which contains a *maximus* error, arising, probably from haste in correcting the proofs:—

(Extract.) Darnick, 5th June.

\* \* Local tradition and the absence of even a fragment of an older duplicate are against the assumption of its being a copy of something older, yet I do not place implicit confidence in these, as there are very few old people now in Melrose who know much about the antiquities of the Abbey, and many carved stones, finials, &c., also old tombstones, are frequently exhumed in the Abbey churchyard: so that the absence of an older stone in the ruins is no proof that an older one does not exist in the precincts of the Abbey. My own impression is, that it is a copy of something older than the eighteenth century, the period of this stone. The beautiful sentiment so quaintly and feelingly rendered, is not, in my way of thinking, in keeping with the usual Presbyterian phraseology, such as we see on tombstones of this period all over the country. \* \*

ANDW. CURRIE.

(Exact Copy.)

The earth goeth on the earth,  
Glistening like gold:  
The earth goes to the earth  
Sooner than it wold:  
The earth builds on the earth  
Castles and towers:  
The earth says to the earth  
All shall be ours.

The names of the family Ramsay—date 1769—are on the other side of the stone, beginning with "Memento mori."

A. C.

—I am, &c., GEO. HUNTLEY GORDON.

Whence do we get our Names?—The perusal of your article on 'The Dolomites' induced me to look up the localities in an atlas, and as my eye wandered over Carinthia and the adjacent countries, I was much struck with the great similarity between their nomenclature and our own. This circumstance brought to my mind Mr. Taylor's 'Worries and Places,' a book also recently noticed by you; on turning to it, I was interested to read of his investigations, at p. 155, as to where the British colonists came from, and the subsequent remarks, to the conclusion of Chapter VII., 'On the Original Seat of our Forefathers.' I have jotted down a few German names in juxtaposition with similar English names:—

Werfen, Wervin	Cheshire.
Moting, Mottingham	Kent.
Griffen, Griff	Warwick.
Horn, } Horn	Rutland.
Gunnersdorf, } Gunthorpe	Surrey.
Guntersdorf, }	5 counties.
Millstadt, Milstead	Kent.
Pirkfeld, Pickfield	Wills.
Pinkfeld, Pinfold	Dorset.
Spital, Spittle	Leicestershire.
Hallstadt, Halstead	Essex.
Stein, Stone	3 counties.
Velden, Weldon	Northamptonshire.
Ips, Ipswich	Suffolk.
Hartberg, Harbury	Warwick.
Kindberg, Kintbury	Warwick.
Newstadt, Newstead	Notts.
Tamsberg, Tamworth	Warwick.
Feldbach, Fellbeck	Yorkshire.
Hallein, Hallingbury	Essex.
Neumarkt, Newmarket	Cambridgeshire.
S. Leonhard, St. Leonards	Sussex.
Newhofen, Newhaven	Sussex.
Leoben, Leven	Yorkshire.
Malborget, Marlborough	3 counties.
Burgau, Burgh, Bury	Suffolk.
Krainburg, Cranbury	Hants.
Wolfsberg, Woolborough	Devon.
Civdale, Cheadle	Staffordshire.
Muran, Murrow	Cambridgeshire.
Golling, Gollon	Radnorshire.
Anger, Angerton	2 counties.
Rechnitz, Rickneys	Herts.
Proding, Roding	Essex.
Leitha, Leith	Scotland.
Eidenburg, Edinburgh	Scotland.
Feldkirchen, Kirkfield	Glasgow.
Frauenkirk, Maidenkirk	Wigton.
Moll, Moll	Radnorshire.
Ossiach, (i) Trossachs	Perth.
Wieselburg, Whistleburgh	Kincardine.
Enns, Ennis	Ireland.
Laak, Lack	Permanagh.
Laybach, Labach	Limerick.
Klagenfurt, Claggan	3 counties.
Gail, Gail	Tipperary.

A. H.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. R.—J. A.—R. N. N.—E. M.—received.

## NEW BOOKS & NEW EDITIONS.

**The ENGLISH CATALOGUE of BOOKS:** giving the Date of Publication of every book published from 1835 to 1863, in addition to the title, size, price, and publisher, in one alphabet. An entirely new work, combining the Copyrights of the 'London Catalogue' and the 'British Catalogue.' 1 thick vol. of 900 pages. 8vo. half mor. 45s.

**The PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY of the SEA and ITS METEOROLOGY.** By M. F. Maury, LL.D. A New and Cheaper Edition, being the Third of the Author's Enlarged Work. Post 8vo. 3s.

**The CHILDREN of LUTETIA; or, Life amongst the French Poor.** By Blanchard Jerrold. 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

**HER MAJESTY'S MAILS: an Historical and Descriptive Account of the British Post Office.** By William Lewins, Esq. Post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

"Deserving to take its stand as a really useful book of reference on the history of the Post, we heartily recommend it as a thoroughly careful and useful performance."—*Saturday Review*.

"The publication ought to contest the palm of popularity with Mr. Dickens or Mr. Trollope: it is considerably more absorbing, regarded simply from the point of what may be regarded as popular interest, than nine-tenths of the novels. In addition to its merits of industry and accuracy, it exhibits so much literary skill as to make it worthy of a permanent place in the private library."—*Home News*.

## THE GREAT SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND.

A Synoptical History of the Foundation, Endowments, and Discipline of the Chief Seminaries of Learning in England; including Winchester, Eton, Westminster, St. Paul's, Charter-House, Merchant Taylors', Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury, &c.; including a Digest of the New Government Report. By H. Staunton, Esq. Copiously illustrated. [Shortly.]

**MAN and NATURE; or, Physical Geography as Modified by Human Action.** By George P. Marsh, Author of 'Lectures on the English Language,' 'The Student's Manual of the English Language,' &c. 8vo. cloth, 14s.

**Third Thousand of THE GENTLE LIFE: Essays in Aid of the Formation of Character of Gentlemen and Gentlewomen.** Crown 8vo. printed on toned paper, cloth extra, bevelled boards, price 6s.

**A WALK from LONDON to JOHN O'GROAT'S.** With Notes by the Way, with Photographs. By Elihu Burritt. Post 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

## NEW NOVELS.

**HAUNTED HEARTS: a Novel.** By Maria S. Cummins, Author of 'The Lamp-lighter.' 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

**STRATHCAIRN.** By Charles Allston Collins. 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

**A Second Edition of the LOST SIR MASSINGBERD: a Romance in Real Life.** 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

"Since Miss Brontë's portraits of Hinchliffe, no character so self-sustained, so matchless, so inflexible, and indomitable in evil as the Sir Massingberd of this story has appeared in fiction."—*Morning Post*.

"The story is a clever one, the incidents well described, and the catastrophe is terrible and well told."—*Athenæum*.

**MORE SECRETS THAN ONE.** By Henry Hall, Author of 'The King's Mail.' 3 vols. post 8vo. 24s. [Just ready.]

\* \* Notice.—In order to facilitate an early simultaneous supply of their New Novels at the various Libraries throughout the Country, and at the same time avoid the inconvenience of unequal wholesale terms, Messrs. LOW & CO. have adopted the Published Price of 8s. per Volume, instead of 10s. 6d., since the 1st of March last.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON, 14, Ludgate-hill.

## GROOMBRIDGE & SONS' LIST FOR JUNE.

**The TEMPLE ANECDOTES.** Now publishing Monthly. Illustrated. No. I. ready, price 6d.

**DOROTHY DOVE DALE'S TRIALS.** By THOMAS MILLER, Author of 'Royston Gower,' 'Lady Jane Grey,' &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

"The scenes in which the incidents of this tale occur are described in the happiest manner of this true lover of the country. The very 'spirit of the woods' breathes through them, and there is real rest and refreshment to the mind in the pictures drawn."—*Globe*.

"Dorothy herself is a charming picture—so fresh and innocent, and trusting and beautiful. The story of her griefs and of her final trial is painful because of the sympathy which her goodness elicits."—*Morning Star*.

**THE ROSE BOOK: A Practical Treatise on the Culture of the Rose,** comprising the Formation of the Rosarium, the Characters of Species and Varieties, Modes of Propagating, Planting, Pruning, Training, and Preparing for Exhibition, and the Management of Roses in all Seasons. By SHIRLEY HIBBERD, F.R.H.S., Author of 'Rustic Adornments,' 'Profitable Gardening,' &c. Crown 8vo. with Illustrations, 2s.

**THE UTILISATION of MINUTE LIFE:** Being Practical Studies on Insecta, Crustacea, Molusca, Worms, Polypa, Infusoria, and Sponges. By Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, F.R.S. Crown 8vo. illustrated, 10s.

"There is not a chapter in the work that does not contain numerous facts in natural history on which fortunes have been and might be built."—*Notes and Queries*.

"Dr. Phipson has addressed himself to the widest possible range of readers, and by a happy union of chemical, zoological, and technological science, he has provided matter to suit all tastes."—*Intellectual Observer*.

**SPECULATIVE NOTES and NOTES on SPECULATION.** By D. MORIER EVANS, Author of 'Facts, Failures, and Frauds,' 'History of the Commercial Crisis,' &c. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"It is a service to the public to call their attention to these facts and statistics."—*Times*.

**WHEN WE WERE YOUNG, and OTHER STORIES.** By the Author of 'A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam,' 'Containing' 'When We Were Young,' 'Coralline,' 'Helena's Duties,' &c. Illustrated with Fifteen Engravings, cloth gilt, 1s.

**NOT CLEVER, and Other Stories.** By FRANCES M. WILBERHAM. 'Containing' 'Not Clever,' 'Adventure on the Black Mountain,' 'Exiles of Berosor,' &c. Illustrated with Fifteen Engravings, cloth gilt, 1s.

**DEAR CHARLOTTE'S BOYS, and OTHER STORIES.** By EMIL TAYLOR. 'Containing' 'Dear Charlotte's Boys,' 'Ellis Gordon of Bolton Farm,' 'Purples and Blues,' &c. Illustrated with Fifteen Engravings, cloth gilt, 1s.

**THE STORY of NELSON, and Other STORIES.** By W. H. G. KINGSTON. 'Containing' 'The Story of Nelson,' 'Grateful Indian,' 'Boatswain's Son,' &c. Illustrated with Fifteen Engravings, cloth gilt, 1s.

**HOME INFLUENCE: a Tale for Mothers and Daughters.** By GRACE AGUILAR, Author of 'Woman's Friendship,' &c. New Edition, illustrated. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

**ENGLAND'S WORKSHOPS.** Post 8vo. 5s.

**THE DESK BOOK of ENGLISH SYNONYMS.** By JOHN SHERER. Small post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**A SPRING and SUMMER in LAPLAND.** With Notes on the Fauna and Landscape of Lapland. By AN OLD BUSHMAN. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**THE WARS of WAPSBURGH.** By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe,' &c. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. illustrated.

"Quite worthy of the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.'"—*Notes and Queries*.

"A charmingly fanciful story. Every one who hates wasp ought to read this book and be converted. An atmosphere of kindly human interest is thrown over the whole tale, which is lighted up by the play of a beautiful fancy."—*Reader*.

"This very nicely-printed book we can recommend most heartily. The allegory is well carried out."—*Standard*.

**THE BEE-KEEPER'S MANUAL: PRACTICAL HINTS on the MANAGEMENT and COMPLETE PRESERVATION of the HONEY BEE.** By HENRY TAYLOR. Sixth Edition. 100 Engravings, 4s.

**A DICTIONARY of BOTANICAL TERMS.** By the Rev. J. S. HENSLOW, late Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. Fcap. 8vo. 100 illustrative Woodcuts, 4s.

**MICROSCOPE TEACHINGS.** By the Hon. Mrs. WARD. Sixteen coloured Plates and other Illustrations, 7s. 6d.

**OBJECTS for the MICROSCOPE.** By L. LANE CLARKE. 3s. 6d.

**MARVELS of POND LIFE.** By HENRY J. SLACK, F.G.S. With Seven full-page Plates and Sixty-five Engravings on Wood, 5s.

**WAYSIDE WEEDS; or, Botanical LESSONS from the LANES and HEDGEROWS.** With a Chapter on Classification. By SPENCER THOMSON, M.D., Author of 'The Structure and Functions of the Eye,' &c. Illustrated with Engravings on Wood. Crown 8vo. [In a few days.]

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row.

## MESSRS. CHURCHILL'S PUBLICATIONS.

## ELEMENTS of COMPARATIVE ANATOMY:

on Classification and the Skull. By T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S., Professor of Natural History, Royal School of Mines. 8vo. cloth, with 111 Engravings, 10s. 6d.

"This work possesses all the gravity and measured utterance which befit the text-book of students to be. The interests of this class, indeed, are most directly consulted and most surely subserved by the transparent intelligibility of Mr. Huxley's style and the beautiful execution and finish of his illustrations."—*Reader*.

## MEDICAL CLIMATOLOGY; or, a Topogra-

phical and Meteorological Description of the Localities resorted to in Winter and Summer by Invalids of various classes, both at Home and Abroad. By R. E. SCORESBY-JACKSON, M.D. F.R.S.E. With a Chart, post 8vo. cloth, 12s.

"Contains the requisite information in a condensed and really consultable form."—*Lancet*.

## DR. LEE on BATHS.

THE BATHS of GERMANY. Fourth Edition, 7s.

THE BATHS of NASSAU. 2s. 6d.

VICHY, 1s. HOMBURG, 1s.

WATERING-PLACES of ENGLAND. Fourth Edition, price 7s. 6d.

## ADVICE to a WIFE on the MANAGEMENT

of her OWN HEALTH; and on the Treatment of some of the Complaints incidental to Pregnancy, Labour, and Suckling. With an Introductory Chapter, especially addressed to a Young Wife. By F. E. H. CHAVASSE, F.R.C.S. Sixth Edition, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

By the same Author,

## ADVICE to a MOTHER on the MANAGE-

MENT of her OFFSPRING, and on the Treatment of some of their more urgent Diseases. Seventh Edition, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

"The value of this edition is increased by the circumstance that it has received corrections and additions suggested by Sir Charles Locock, who has also added to it various practical annotations."—*British Medical Journal*.

## A MANUAL of DIET and REGIMEN for

PHYSICIAN and PATIENT. By HORACE DOBELL, M.D. M.R.C.P., Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest. Crown 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

## LECTURES: chiefly CLINICAL. Being the

Third and much-enlarged Edition of 'The Renewal of Life.' By T. K. CHAMBERS, M.D. Hon. Physician to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Physician to St. Mary's Hospital. 8vo. cloth, 14s.

Subjects of Lectures.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Death and Life.                   | 31. Epilepsy.   |
| 2. Disease and Cure.                 | 32. Hysteria.   |
| 3, 4, 5. Formation of Mucus and Pus. | 33. Spinal Paralysis.                                   |
| 6, 7, 8. Typh-Fever.                 | 34. Sciatica.   |
| 9. Small-pox.                        | 35, 36. Albuminuria.                                    |
| 11, 12, 13. Rheumatic Fever.         | 37. Ascites.  |
| 14. Gonorrhoeal Rheumatism.          | 38. Diabetes.   |
| 15. Pericarditis.                    | 39. Mortification.                                      |
| 16. Pleurisy.                        | 40. Importance of the Digestive Organs in Therapeutics. |
| 17. Hydrothorax.                     | 41. Indigestion in General.                             |
| 18. Acute Laryngitis.                | 42. Slow Digestion and Acidity.                         |
| 19. Capillary Catarrh.               | 43. Pain in the Stomach.                                |
| 20, 21. Pneumonia.                   | 44. Eructation and Vomiting.                            |
| 22. Emphysema of Lungs.              | 45. Diarrhoea.  |
| 23. Pulmonary Consumption.           | 46. Costiveness and Constipation.                       |
| 24. Thoracic Aneurism.               | 47. Dietetics.  |
| 25. Disease of Heart.                | 48. Corpulence.   |
| 26. Purpura.                         | 49. On Peppine.   |
| 27. Anemia.                          | 50. On Alcohol.   |
| 28. Prominence of Eyeballs.          | 51. On Bloodletting.                                    |
| 29. Atrophy of Muscles.              |   |
| 30. Chorea.                          |   |

## The SIGNIFICANCE of DROPSY, as a Sym-

ptom in Renal, Cardiac, and Pulmonary Diseases; being the Croonian Lectures for 1864. By W. R. BASHAM, M.D. F.R.C.P., Senior Physician to the Westminster Hospital. With Plates, 8vo. cloth, 5s.

## ON DISEASES of the THROAT and WIND-

PIPE, as REFLECTED by the LARYNGOSCOPE: a complete Manual upon their Diagnosis and Treatment. By GEORGE D. GIBB, M.D. M.A. Assistant-Physician to the Westminster Hospital. Second Edition, much enlarged, with 116 Engravings, post 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

## A MANUAL of BOTANY. By Robert Bent-

LEY, Professor of Botany, King's College, London, and to the Pharmaceutical Society. Fcap. 8vo. with nearly 1,200 Engravings, cloth, 12s. 6d.

"Although there are already so many excellent treatises on this popular science that it is a matter of great difficulty to settle their respective claims to precedence, we may unhesitatingly give to this Manual, by the Professor of Botany at King's College, the palm for occupying the largest field of inquiry and observation."—*Critic*.

## HARDWICH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIS-

TRY, Theoretical and Practical. Edited by E. A. HADLOW, Demonstrator of Chemistry, King's College, London; and G. DAWSON, M.A., Lecturer on Photography, King's College, London. Seventh Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

The Editors trust that their efforts will not prove to have been unsuccessful in maintaining for this Manual the position it has hitherto held as "The Photographer's Guide." They have endeavoured conscientiously to carry out the expressed wish of Mr. Hardwich, who has been truly called "the Photographer's best friend," and who has only relinquished his favourite pursuit because he has found a higher and more important field of labour.

"The Editors have done their work extremely well."—*Chemical News*.

## PATHOLOGICAL and PRACTICAL RE-

SEARCHES on the VARIOUS FORMS of PARALYSIS. By EDWARD MERYON, M.D. F.R.C.P., late Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital. 8vo. with a Plate, cloth, 6s.

## ENTOPTICS, with its Uses in Physiology and

Medicine. By JAMES JAGO, M.D. Oxon., A.B. Cantab., Physician to the Cornwall General Infirmary, and to the Truro Dispensary. With 54 Engravings, crown 8vo. cloth, 5s.

## CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS on FUNC-

TIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS. By C. HANDFIELD JONES, M.B. F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital. Post 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

## LECTURES on EPILEPSY, PAIN, PARA-

LYSIS, and certain other DISORDERS of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians in London. By CHARLES BLAND RADCLIFFE, M.D. F.R.C.P., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, and to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic. Post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

## The DISEASES of WOMEN. By Charles

WEST, M.D. F.R.C.P., Examiner in Midwifery at the University of London. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged, 8vo. cloth, 12s.

## RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, and

NEURALGIA: their Rational Pathology and Successful Treatment. Illustrated by the Detail of numerous Cases. By JOHN PURSELL, M.D. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

## ON DIABETES, and its SUCCESSFUL

TREATMENT. By JOHN M. CAMPLIN, M.D. F.L.S. Edited by JAMES GREY GLOVER, M.D. Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

## DISEASES of the HEART and GREAT

VESSELS: their Pathology, Physical Diagnosis, Symptoms, and Treatment. By H. W. FULLER, M.D. Cantab., F.R.C.P. Lond., Physician to St. George's Hospital. 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

"Thoroughly practical. The remarks on the prognosis of the various forms of disease of the heart, on its dilation, fatty degeneration, and functional derangement, and on the means of distinguishing symptoms of functional derangement from those of organic disease, will be appreciated by those who have felt the difficulties of this class of disease."—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

By the same Author,

## ON RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT,

and SCIATICA: their Pathology, Symptoms, and Treatment. Third Edition, 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

"Dr. Fuller's volume must for some time be the standard work on rheumatism for the use of the British practitioner."—*British Medical Journal*.

JOHN CHURCHILL & SONS, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.



## NEW WORKS.

NEW NOVEL BY MR. J. A. ST. JOHN.  
This day is ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

**WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE.**

By JAMES A. ST. JOHN.

[This day.]

Also, just published, and in circulation at all the Libraries,

**MAURICE DERING.** By the Author of 'Guy Livingstone.' 2 vols.  
**STRIKE and REST.** By the Author of 'Agnes Home.' 3 vols.  
**GUY WATERMAN.** By the Author of 'Abel Drake's Wife.' 3 vols.  
**FROM PILLAR TO POST: a Novel.** 1 vol.  
**TREVLIN HOLD!** By the Author of 'East Lynne.' 3 vols.  
**AFTER BREAKFAST.** By George A. SALA. 2 vols.

CHEAP EDITION OF 'JOHN MARCHMONT'S LEGACY.'

This day is published, price 6s.

**JOHN MARCHMONT'S LEGACY.**

By the AUTHOR OF 'LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.'  
[This day.]

Also, just published, uniform in Price and Size.

**Eleanor's Victory.** 6s.  
**Lady Audley's Secret.** 6s.  
**Aurora Floyd.** 6s.  
**Barren Honour.** 6s.  
**Guy Livingstone.** 5s.  
**Sword and Gown.** 4s. 6d.  
**Recommended to Mercy.** 6s.  
**Border and Bastille.** By the Author of 'Guy Livingstone.' 6s.  
**The Seven Sons of Mammon.** By G. A. SALA. 6s.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.  
Shortly will be published, in 2 vols.

**THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.**

By EDWARD DICEY,  
Author of 'Rome in 1860,' and late Special Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street.

New Edition, illustrated with 14 fine Engravings, 18mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.; gilt side and edges, 5s. 6d.

**BUTLER'S (SAMUEL) HUDIBRAS: a Poem; with Notes and Life of the Author.** London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Chesapeake.

This day is published, price 1s. 12.

**DELINEATIONS of the BRAIN in RELATION to VOLUNTARY MOTION.** By JOSEPH SWAN. 13 plates, demy 4to. London: Bradbury & Evans, 11, Bouverie-street, E.C.

This day is published, Second Edition, price 2s. 12s. 6d.

**ILLUSTRATIONS of the COMPARATIVE ANATOMY of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.** By JOSEPH SWAN. 33 plates, royal 4to. London: Bradbury & Evans, 11, Bouverie-street, E.C.

Ninth Edition, price 1s.; by post, 13 stamps.

**ON THROAT DEAFNESS, and the Pathological Connections of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, through the Intervention of the Mucous Membrane.** By JAS. YEARSLEY, M.D.—Also, by the same Author, price 6s., DEAFNESS PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED, sixth Edition, with Plates. Churchill & Sons, New Burlington-street.

**THE TERCENTENARY; or, the Three-Hundredth Birthday of William Shakespeare.** 30 pages 8vo.

*Opinions of the Press.*

"As a contribution to the recent festival E. Moses & Son have issued an extraordinary pamphlet, which, whilst regarded as a literary curiosity, will well repay perusal."—*Sun*, April 24th.

"E. Moses & Son, the well-known tailors, have published a clever and ingenious pamphlet."—*Penny Newsman*, May 1.

"The pamphlet is really very fairly written, and the illustrations from Shakespeare are very happily chosen. As a piece of reasoning we are not quite sure that we do not prefer it to that of the late Lord Campbell."—*Queen*, May 7.

"You have issued a not ill-written pamphlet."—*Punch*, May 7.

"A very clever and ingenious production."—*Sporting Pilot*, April 23.

"Not the least readable by any means of the week's batch of Shakespeare publications."—*Reader*, April 23.

"They have spent their money in a way that stamps them as above the ordinary run of advertisers. The whole is in excellent taste."—*Chatham News*, May 7.

"Talk of cheap literature! Mr. Horne published an epic poem at the price of one farthing, but here is an Essay for—nothing!"—*Court Circular*, April 23.

N.B.—A copy of this pamphlet will be presented gratis to any applicant, personally, and post-free, by

E. MOSES & SON,

Corner of Minorities and Aldgate,

New Oxford-street, and Tottenham Court-road.

Just published, 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, with 32 Plates, and numerous Woodcuts and Diagrams, price 5s.

**THE GRAMMAR OF HOUSE PLANNING:**

Hints on Arranging and Modifying Plans of

COTTAGES, STREET-HOUSES, FARM-HOUSES, VILLAS, MANSIONS, and OUT-BUILDINGS.

By an M.S.A. and M.R.A.S.

Issued This Day, Second Edition, in 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, with Woodcuts and Index of Subjects, price 6s.

**ENGINEERING FACTS AND FIGURES FOR 1863.**

AN ANNUAL REGISTER OF PROGRESS in MECHANICAL ENGINEERING and CONSTRUCTION.

Edited by ANDREW BETTS BROWN, Mechanical Engineer.

A. FULLARTON & Co. 115, Newgate-street, London; and 44, South-bridge, Edinburgh.

Next week will be published, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

**THE CRUISE OF THE ALABAMA, AND THE SUMTER.**

From the Private Journals, &c. of Captain Semmes, C.S.N.,

AND OTHER OFFICERS.

With ILLUSTRATIONS, CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

London: SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, W.

In the Press, post 8vo. VOLUME I.

**LIFE OF LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS J. JACKSON**

("STONEWALL JACKSON").

DERIVED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

BY HIS PERSONAL FRIEND AND CHIEF OF STAFF TO HIS CORPS,

Professor R. L. DABNEY, D.D., of Richmond, Virginia.

With ADDITIONS by Rev. W. CHALMERS, A.M.

Dr. Dabney has been selected to write this memoir by the General's widow and friends—by his successor and devoted comrade Lieut.-General Ewell; and by the advice of the service in general. All the materials in the hands of his widow and relations have been placed at the disposal of Dr. Dabney, and unlimited access to the papers of the Confederate War Department have been granted to him.

London: JAMES NISBET & Co. 21, Berners-street, W.

**THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY REVIEW.**

On July 1st. Price ONE SHILLING.

*CONTENTS.*

- I. LEE'S SECOND YEAR of CAMPAIGNS in DEFENCE of RICHMOND. By Captain C. C. CHESNEY.
- II. The NAVY SIXTY YEARS AGO.
- III. The ORGANIZATION of the BRITISH ARMY.
- IV. The STORY of MAJOR ANDRÉ. By JAMES GRANT.
- V. COLONIZATION and WAR in NEW ZEALAND.
- VI. SIR GALAHAD'S RAID.
- VII. FIVE and THREEPENCE per DIEM.
- VIII. The NAPIERS.
- IX. The VOLUNTEERS. PROSPECTS of the FORCE in its FIFTH YEAR. By the Author of 'Tom Brown's School-Days.'
- X. In a CUTTER YACHT—GREENWICH HOSPITAL—The late VOLUNTEER REVIEW—PAY of NAVAL OFFICERS—GRIEVANCES of INDIAN OFFICERS, &c. &c.

London: 9, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.; and all Booksellers and all Railway Bookstalls.

**CORNHILL MAGAZINE.**

The Number for JULY will COMMENCE a NEW VOLUME.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

**CORNHILL MAGAZINE.**

In the AUGUST Number will be Commenced a NEW NOVEL by the Author of 'Cousin Phillis.'

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

**CORNHILL MAGAZINE.**

In the New Volume will be Commenced a NEW SERIAL STORY by WILKIE COLLINS, Author of 'The Woman in White,' 'No Name,' &c.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON OFFICE—1, MOORGATE-STREET.

## LONDON BOARD.

Chairman—WILLIAM MILLER, Esq. M.P. (James Miller & Sons, Leith; and William Miller & Co. St. Petersburg).  
 GEORGE G. ANDERSON, Esq. (G. & A. Anderson). DUNCAN JAMES KAY, Esq. (Kay, Finlay & Co.)  
 CHARLES BELL, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar & Co.) SIR CHARLES R. McGRIGOR, Bart.  
 THOMAS N. FARQUHAR, Esq. WILLIAM MUNRO ROSS, Esq.

Bankers—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors—Messrs. JOHNSTON, FARQUHAR &amp; LEECH.

Medical Adviser—Dr. JEAFFRESON, 8, Finsbury-square.

Surveyor—A. B. FREND, 44, Bedford-row.

Secretary—A. P. FLETCHER.

Vice-Secretary—EDWARD FUCHS.

Assistant-Secretary—Fire Department—E. H. MANNERING.

## REPORT, 1864.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual General Meeting of this Company was held within their House in Aberdeen, on Friday, the 10th June, 1864.

Dr. CRUICKSHANK, late Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL BOARD, IN THE CHAIR.

THE Secretary read the Report of the Directors, whereof the tenor follows:—

REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS, HELD AT ABERDEEN, ON FRIDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1864.

The Directors have the pleasure of reporting that the business of the Company, for the year 1863, again exhibits, in both departments, a large increase upon the previous year, as the following extracts from the Accounts and Balance Sheet will show:—

## Fire Department.

Net Premiums received, after deduction of Re-insurances .. .. .	£148,693	16	11
being an increase of 20,987, 14s. 4d. upon the Premiums of 1862.			
Losses by Fire (including provision for all outstanding Claims), Charges of Management, Commission to Agents, and other outgoings of this Department .. .. .	139,819	13	7
Leaving a Surplus on the Year's transactions of .. .. .	£8,874	3	4
which has been carried to the credit of Profit and Loss Account.			

## Life Department.

## 1. ASSURANCE BRANCH.

## New Business.

Number of Lives Assured during the year .. .. .	679		
Amount Assured .. .. .	£297,690	0	0
Premiums .. .. .	9,160	13	7
In addition to the above, 189 Proposals, for 90,725s. were declined, or not completed.			

## Receipts and Expenditure for the Year.

Premiums received, less Re-assurances .. .. .	£277,810	8	11
Interest on Accumulations .. .. .	17,684	8	8
Total Receipts .. .. .	£295,494	17	7
Claims by Death (including Bonus Additions on Participating Policies), Surrenders, Commission to Agents, and proportion of General Charges .. .. .	£281,790	12	7
Surplus .. .. .	£13,674	5	0
carried to Accumulated Funds of this Branch, which are thereby increased to .. .. .	£437,274	8	9
Number of Policies current on 31st December, 1863 .. .. .	5,690		
Aggregate of the Amounts thereby Assured (after deducting Re-assurances) .. .. .	£2,457,165	0	0

## 2. ANNUITY BRANCH.

## Receipts and Expenditure for the Year.

Amount received on 26 Annuities granted during the year .. .. .	£6,182	11	10
Interest on Accumulations .. .. .	1,570	14	6
Total Receipts .. .. .	£7,752	6	4
Amount paid in respect of 207 current Annuities .. .. .	£4,577	8	6
Commission to Agents, and proportion of General Charges .. .. .	265	14	0
Surplus .. .. .	£3,080	3	10
carried to the Annuity Accumulated Fund, which now amounts to .. .. .	£47,462	16	11
Five Annuitants died during the year, holding Annuities for .. .. .	£345	12	0

## Profit and Loss Account.

Surplus on Fire Account, 1863 .. .. .	£8,874	3	4
Interest Account .. .. .	10,076	10	6
Together .. .. .	£18,950	13	10
Out of which the Directors recommend that a Dividend be declared of Ten per cent. on the Old Shares, and at the same rate, proportionally, on the New Shares. This will absorb .. .. .	7,763	1	1
Leaving .. .. .	£11,187	12	9
to be carried to the Reserve Fund.			

The Directors trust the Shareholders will concur with them in thinking it sound policy to adhere to the rate of Dividend paid last year, and again to carry the whole of the year's surplus to the Reserve Fund, which, as shown below, will thereby be increased to within a fraction of 100,000s.

## Reserve Fund.

The Sum at the credit of this Fund, on 31st December, 1862, (after payment of the Dividend for the year 1862), amounted to .. .. .	£255,784	2	9
To which has since been added the Premium on New Shares issued, in terms of the Resolutions of the Special Meeting, held on 14th August last, amounting to .. .. .	31,602	16	5
Balance of Profit and Loss for the year 1863, brought down .. .. .	11,437	12	9
Making the Reserve Fund, as at 31st December, 1863 .. .. .	£298,823	11	11

## Additional Capital.

The Directors have to report that the whole of the New Shares, with the exception of 4,838 specially reserved for disposal by the London Board, have been either taken up by the Shareholders or allotted, in terms of the Resolutions of the Meeting of 14th August last, at 1s. per Share Premium, and the Premium on each New Share has been carried, as before stated, to the credit of the Reserve Fund.

## Investments.

The average Interest on Investments for the year was at the rate of 4l. 11s. 5d. per cent.; and the following is a Statement of the whole Assets of the Company, as at 31st December, 1863:—

1.—On Real Estate .. .. .	£130,922	4	0
2.—On Leaseholds .. .. .	2,171	8	8
3.—On Assignment of Dividends on Stock in the Public Funds, Reversions, &c. .. .. .	27,938	11	0
4.—Consols, New and Reduced Three per Centa. .. .. .	20,408	19	7
5.—Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners .. .. .	20,000	0	0
6.—Railway and other Debentures .. .. .	159,196	8	1
7.—Indian Government Guaranteed Railway Stocks .. .. .	61,667	16	9
8.—Colonial (British) Government Bonds .. .. .	31,671	8	1
9.—Prussian and Wurtemberg Government Stocks and Bonds .. .. .	15,495	1	5
10.—On Railway and other Stocks and Shares .. .. .	68,798	0	3
11.—On Personal Security with Assignment of Life Policies .. .. .	21,969	8	5
12.—Advances to the Assured on the Security of their Policies, being in all cases within the Surrender Value thereof .. .. .	10,639	17	11
13.—Company's Premises in Aberdeen, London, Edinburgh, and Melbourne .. .. .	24,968	12	5
14.—Sundry other Securities, including Instalments on New Shares not yet payable .. .. .	34,968	16	11
Bills Receivable, Being Remittances not arrived at maturity .. .. .	£11,887	15	1
In the hands of Branch Offices and Agencies .. .. .	28,607	17	3
On Deposit with Bankers .. .. .	20,000	0	0
On Account Current with do. .. .. .	11,113	2	9
Interest on Investments accrued but not payable .. .. .	4,599	1	8
Miscellaneous Assets .. .. .	914	1	1
Cash in hand .. .. .	856	15	1
	£738,625	6	2

The Directors have, in conclusion, to announce, that, in consequence of the magnitude to which the business of the London Office has attained, they have for some time past had under consideration the expediency of granting to the London Branch, equally with Aberdeen, the status and privileges of a Head Office, and investing the London Directors with powers similar to those conferred upon the General Board by the Act of Incorporation. By such an arrangement, much inconvenience now felt in conducting the business of the London Branch would be avoided. On the 28th April last, a Conference on the subject took place in London between the two Boards, and the result was a unanimous Resolution to apply to Parliament in the next Session for a new Act to carry the proposed arrangement into effect, and otherwise to alter, amend, and consolidate the Company's present Acts and Contract of Copartnership.

JOHN CRUICKSHANK, Chairman.

The foregoing Report having, on the motion of the Chairman, been unanimously approved of and adopted, a Dividend at the rate of Ten per Cent. (free of Income Tax) was declared payable on 16th June current.

Thanks were voted to the Boards of Directors and Office-Bearers of the Company, at Home and Abroad, and to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.



## Virtue Brothers &amp; Co.'s List.

Just published, 8vo. 6s.

## BLYTHE HOUSE.

By R. F. H.

"This story is of a most interesting character, and it is narrated with so much of the air of truthfulness that it has all the appearance of a romance of real life. It is one of the most readable and best written stories that has appeared for some time past."

Observer.

Just published, 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 12s.

## LINNET'S TRIAL.

By S. M., Author of 'Twice Lost,' &c.

"This is a pretty, well-written story by the author of several popular books. We think this one of her best productions."

Athenæum.

"There is not an unreal incident, not a meretricious passage, not an exaggerated sentiment or high-flown phrase to detract from the heartfelt sympathy and the keen satisfaction which must attend the perusal of 'Linnet's Trial.'—Morning Post.

By the late Frank E. Smedley.

## FRANK FAIRLEIGH;

Or, Scenes from the Life of a Private Pupil.  
With 30 Illustrations by George Cruikshank. 8vo. 16s.  
\* Cheap Edition, 2s. 6d.; or cloth, 3s. 6d.

HARRY COVERDALE'S COURTSHIP,  
AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

With 30 Illustrations by "Phiz." 8vo. 16s.  
\* Cheap Edition, 2s. 6d.; or cloth, 3s. 6d.

## LEWIS ARUNDEL;

Or, the Railroad of Life.  
With 42 Illustrations by "Phiz." 8vo. 22s.  
\* Cheap Edition, 3s.; or cloth, 4s.

New Edition, with Illustrations on Steel, 8vo. 3s.

## THE OLD FOREST RANGER;

Or, Wild Sports of India on the Neilgherry Hills, &c.  
By Colonel WALTER CAMPBELL, of Shippeas,  
Late 7th Royal Fusiliers.

VIRTUE BROTHERS &amp; Co. 1, Amen-corner.

New Edition, much enlarged and improved, price in cloth,  
1l. 11s. 6d.; or 2s. 2d. bound in calf.

A COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENG-  
LISH LANGUAGE. BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

New Edition, revised and greatly enlarged,  
by CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH,  
Professor in Yale College.

This genuine Edition, the Property of the Author's family, of Webster's Complete Dictionary, is in 4to. 1,824 pages, with a Portrait of the Author, and is published by

Longman & Co.; Simpkin & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; Hamilton & Co.; Groombridge & Sons; Bell & Daldy; and Kent & Co. Edinburgh: John Menzies. Dublin: M'Glashan & Gill.

Please to see that no other Edition is substituted.

## OPERA, RACE AND FIELD GLASSES.—

The largest and best selection is at CALLAGHAN'S, 23 A, NEW BOND-STREET, W., corner of Conduit-street. The new Aluminium Mounted Glasses (as recently made by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), though of the largest size, weigh but a few ounces.—N.B. Sole Agent for the celebrated Race and Field Glasses and Photographic Lenses made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

## NEW OPERA AND FIELD GLASS, AND THE

RECONNOITER GLASS, post free, 10s. 10d., which shows distinctly Windows and Doors of Houses 10 miles off, Jupiter's Moons, &c.; for landscape, valuable for 30 miles. "The Reconnoiter is very good."—*Margaret of Cornwall.* "A most useful glass."—*Lord Gifford.* "It is remarkably good."—*Lord Glasgow.* "Quite as powerful as that for which I paid 2l. 5s."—*Major Sturges, Wrenbury Hall, Nantwich.* "It gives me complete satisfaction, and is wonderfully good."—*Sir Philip Cayley.* "I never met an article so completely answering its maker's recommendation."—*R. H. Puckey, of Farnley, Esq.* "An indispensable companion to a pleasure trip."—*Notes and Queries.* "Economy of price is not secured at the cost of efficiency."—*Field.* The Hythe Glass shows bullet-marks at 1,200 yards, 31s. 6d. The above only to be had direct from SALOM & CO., 28, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

## SMITH, BECK &amp; BECK'S

NEW MERCURIAL MAXIMUM THERMOMETER.  
This Instrument cannot be put out of order, and registers the heat with the greatest accuracy. A Description sent free by post, or to be had on application at 31, CORNHILL, E.C.

## COUNCIL MEDAL, 1861.—FIRST-CLASS MEDAL, 1863.—

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

The above Medals have been awarded to

## SMITH, BECK &amp; BECK,

who have REMOVED from 6, Coleman-street, to  
31, CORNHILL, E.C.

where they have opened extensive Show-rooms, containing large assortments of ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES, and all classes of OPTICAL, METEOROLOGICAL, and other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS and APPARATUS.

Catalogues sent on receipt of six postage-stamps.

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD-STREET

AND CHANCERY CROSS.  
Remission of one-half of the Duty on Stock, Machinery, Utensils, and Pictures in Trade.

Insurances effected now will secure the full benefit of the reduced Duty from Midsummer next.

April 25, 1864. GEO. W. LOVELL, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.—REDUCTION OF DUTY.  
ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Undertakes FIRE RISKS from the 24th June, at the FULL Reduction of Duty.

The Premiums charged will be estimated by the individual risk; and the utmost liberality will be maintained in every transaction.

Professional men introducing business will be liberally treated with.

For Prospects and every information apply at the Offices, 8, FINCH-LANE, or 7, WATERLOO-PLACE, Pall Mall; or throughout the Kingdom of any of the Agents of the Albert Life Office.

MORELL THEOBALD, Secretary.

Fire Department.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS of every description transacted at moderate rates.

The usual Commission allowed on Ship and Foreign Insurances. Insurers in this Company will receive the full benefit of any reduction in Duty.

CAPITAL..... £5,000,000

ANNUAL INCOME..... £487,263

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .. £3,333,927

LONDON—HEAD OFFICES, 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

WEST-END OFFICE .. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

VICTORIA AND LEGAL AND COM-  
MERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

18, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held on the 15th May last, a Reversionary Bonus of over £2,000 was appropriated to the Assured, equal to 43 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

The Accumulated Funds exceed..... £410,000

The Annual Income..... 70,000

The Claims by Death paid exceed..... 310,000

Bonuses declared..... 145,000

Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted.

Advances are made on Mortgage of Real Estate, Property, Life and Reversionary Interests, &c., and also to Assurers on Personal Security.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—LIFE DEPARTMENT.

SCOTTISH UNION ASSURANCE COM-  
PANY, No. 37, CORNHILL, London.

Established 1824.

The Books close for the year on 31st July, 1864.

Life Policies taken out before that date will rank for three full years at the next Distribution of Profits in 1866.

The following estimates of bonus additions are taken from the Company's books:—

A Policy issued in 1834 for £500, had increased at 1st August, 1861, to the sum of..... 5,872 5 d.

A Policy issued in 1836 for £500, had increased at 1st August, 1861, to the sum of..... 6,487 18 10

A Policy issued in 1838 for £500, had increased at 1st August, 1861, to the sum of..... 1,256 14 9

Governor.

His Grace the DUKE OF HAMILTON and BRANDON.

Directors in London.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL of MANSFIELD.

Charles Dalfoz, Esq. John Kingston, Esq.

Robert Collins, Esq. John Frank Merville, Esq.

Francis Fearon, Esq. J. R. Robertson, Esq.

H. M. Kemshad, Esq. Hugh F. Sandeman, Esq.

G. Ramsay, Esq., Manager of the Company.

Secretary—F. G. Smith, Esq.

Medical Officer—E. W. Duffin, Esq., M.D.

Solicitors—Messrs. James Watson, Lawrie & Fenchy.

The last Annual Report and Proposal Forms may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

F. G. SMITH, Secretary.

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1820.

Subscribed Capital—TWO MILLIONS.

Directors.

CHARLES WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES F. DEVAS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. M.P.

H. Bonham-Carter, Esq. John Martin, Esq.

Francis Hart Dyke, Esq. Rowland Mitchell, Esq.

Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart. Sir Henry Morris, Esq.

Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart. Henry Norman, Esq.

James Goodson, Esq. Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.

Thomson Hankey, Esq. M.P. Abraham J. Roberts, Esq.

John G. Hubbard, Esq. M.P. William Stevens, Esq.

Fredk. H. Jackson, Esq. Henry Vigne, Esq.

Auditors.

Lewis Loel, Esq. Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.

Cornelius Paine, Jun. Esq. Noel Whiting, Esq.

Thos. Tallmach, Esq., Secretary. Samuel Brown, Esq., Actuary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament this Company now offers to new Insurers Eighty per Cent. of the Profits, at Quinquennial Divisions, or a Low Rate of Premium without participation of Profits.

Since the establishment of the Company in 1821, the Amount of Profits allotted to the Assured has exceeded in cash value 500,000, which represents equivalent Reversionary Bonuses of 1,038,000.

After the Division of Profits at Christmas 1863, the Life Assurance in force with existing Bonuses thereon, amounted to upwards of 4,730,000; the Income from the Life Branch, 307,000; per annum; and the Life Assurance Fund, independent of the Capital, exceeded 1,600,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are effected upon every description of property at Home and Abroad at moderate rates. No expense is incurred in effecting a new Insurance beyond the payment of the Annual Premium and Duty, when the Premium amounts to 5s.

Claims liberally and promptly settled.

Notice is hereby given, that FIRE Policies which expire at Midsummer must be renewed within fifteen days after this Office, or with Mr. James Watson, James Watson & Co., corner of Pall Mall; or with the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.

Applications for Prospects and Agencies to be made to the Secretary.

£1,000 in CASE OF DEATH, or an Allowance of 6l. per Week while laid-up by Injury caused by ACCIDENT OF ANY KIND,

whether Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, or at Home, may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3l. to the

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE

COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

More than 8,000 CLAIMS for COMPENSATION have been promptly and liberally paid.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at any of the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices, 10, Regent-street, 64, Cornhill.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 1840.

## SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

THREADENEE-STREET, LONDON.

The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than those of many other Old-established Offices, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an AMPLIFIED GUARANTEE FUND in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investments of Premiums.

Policies effected now will participate in Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the Profits, according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.

The PROFITS of this Society are divided every Five Years; and Policies effected before MIDSUMMER, 1865, will participate at the next division.

No charge for service in the Militia or in any Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom.

Policy Stamps paid by the Office.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Thredneedle-street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.

JAMES HARRIS, Actuary.

## NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE

SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—MIDSUMMER RENEWALS.

REDUCTION OF DUTY.—Insurances on Stock, Machinery, Utensils, and Fixtures in Trade are taken at the reduced duty.

A Bonus of three-fifths of the profits periodically made to parties insuring, who have thus, from time to time, received sums amounting in the aggregate to 40,000; and the Society now holds a LARGE RESERVE applicable to a future Bonus.

The Rates of Premium are in no case higher than those charged by other principal offices in the Kingdom, and the Society now holds a LARGE RESERVE applicable to a future Bonus.

The Business of the Company exceeds 70,000,000.

The Duty paid to Government for the year 1-63 was 58,000, and the amount insured on farming stock, 10,833,333.

For Prospectuses apply at the Society's Office, SURREY-STREET, NORWICH, and 30, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

## SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

Established 1710.

Managers.

CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq., Chairman and Treasurer.

The Right Hon. W. Beresford, Esq. Felix Ludbrooke, Esq.

Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie, M.P. Henry Francis Shaw Lefevre, Esq.

Harvey Littledale, Esq. Charles H. Littledale, Esq.

Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq. Edward Howley Palmer, Esq.

Russell Elliot, Esq. Bruce Pearce, Esq.

Harvie Morton Farquhar, Esq. Lambert Pole, Esq.

Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N. Sir Henry Kitch, Bart.

William John Hamilton, Esq. Oswald A. Smith, Esq.

Joseph Hoare, Esq. Claude George Thornton, Esq.

Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart. Henry R. Tomkinson, Esq.

All persons insured in this Office, the Premiums on whose Policies fall due at the Midsummer Quarter, are hereby reminded to pay the said Premiums, either at the Office in Thredneedle-street; or at the Agents in the Country, on or before the 8th day of July, 1864, when the fifteen days allowed this Office, over and above the time for which they are insured, will expire.

Insurances may be made for more years than one by a single payment, and in such cases there will be a discount allowed on the premium and duty for every year, except the first.

This Office insures Property in Foreign Countries, and the Rates are regulated by the nature of the risks.

The Duty paid to Government by the Sun Fire Office in 1863 amounted to 219,524.

Special Announcement.

Insurances on Stock in Trade are subject to the Reduced Duty of 1s. 6d. per Cent. only, from Midsummer, 1864.

The Policies of this Company now extend to cover Losses occasioned by Explosion of Gas.

## THE NATURAL WINES OF FRANCE.—

The lowest-priced CLARET in J. CAMPBELL'S extensive Stock of French Wines is the Vin de Bordeaux, at 20s. per dozen, bottles and cases included; at such a moderate price it will be found an excellent Wine, and greatly improved by being in bottle two or three years. J. C. confidently recommends it to Claret drinkers. Note.—The Clarets of the celebrated 1855 Vintage (bottled in March, 1861) are now in fine condition. Prices 36s., 42s., 48s., &c. per doz.—Remittances or Town References should be addressed JAMES CAMPBELL, 138, Regent-street.

## DOTESIO'S DÉPÔT, 95, REGENT-STREET,

QUADRANT.

For the Sale exclusively of the fine Bordeaux, Burgundies, Champagnes, and Cognacs of France, in their pure natural state.

Cellar and Counting-house as above, and Orders taken also at the Restaurant.

No. 9, RUE DE CASTIGLIONE, PARIS.

## HEDGES &amp; BUTLER solicit attention to

their pure ST-JULIEN CLARET.

At 18s., 20s., 24s., 30s., &c. per dozen; La 1855, 42s.; La 1860, 48s.; Margaux, 60s., 72s.; Chateau Lafite, 72s., 84s., 96s.; superior Beaujolais, 24s.; Macon, 30s., 36s.; White Bordeaux, 24s., 30s., 36s.; Chablis, 36s., 42s., 48s.; Champagne, 36s., 42s., 48s., 60s., 66s.

SUPERIOR GOLDEN SHERRY, 40s. per dozen, of soft and full flavour, highly recommended.

Capital dinner Sherry..... 24s. and 30s. per doz.

High-class Pale, Golden, and Brown..... 28s., 32s., 34s., &c.

Port from first-class shippers..... 30s., 36s., 42s., &c.

Choice Old Port and "Vintage" Wines..... 48s., 60s., 72s., &c.

Fine Old Cognac Brandy..... 20s., 24s., 30s., &c.

Superior, Maraschino, Curacao, &c. Brandy, and other foreign Liqueurs. On receipt of a Post-office order or reference, any of the above will be forwarded immediately by

HEDGES & BUTLER, 135, REGENT-STREET, London, W., and 20, King's-road, Brighton. Originally established A.D. 1807.

**GALLERY OF BRONZES D'ART.**—  
Garnitures de Cheminée, Clocks, Vases, Candelabra, &c., at  
J. SOLE & GRAHAM'S, Nos. 34, 35, 37, and 39, Oxford-street,  
Buckingham Palace, &c., Paris.—Catalogues with marginal illustrations  
sent free by post.

**STAINED GLASS WINDOWS**  
for CHURCHES and DWELLINGS.  
**HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,**  
NEW KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.  
Removed from Cardington-street, Hampstead-road.  
Specimens at the Exhibition of Stained Glass Windows, South  
 Kensington Museum.

**PENCILS, Black-Lead, and Coloured Chalks.**  
**F. W. FABER'S**  
**POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS.**  
Sole Agents: HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,  
9, Friday-street, London, E.C.  
Sold by all Stationers and Artists' Coloursmen.

**PARTRIDGE & COZENS,**  
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,  
192, FLEET-STREET, corner of Chancery-lane.  
Carriage paid to the Country on Orders exceeding 20s.

The LARGEST and most varied Stock in the Kingdom of  
Note, Letter, and Fcap. Papers, Envelopes, Account and MS.  
Books, Household Papers, &c.  
PARTRIDGE & COZENS' celebrated GUINEA CASE of  
STATIONERY forwarded from any Railway station in Eng-  
land, on receipt of Post-office Order.  
NO CHARGE for Plain Stamping Crest, Arms, or Address on  
Paper or Envelopes. Coloured Stamping (Relief) reduced to 1s.  
per 100. Polished Steel Crest Dies engraved for 8s. Business or  
Address Dies from 3s.  
SERMON PAPER, plain, 4s. per ream; Ruled ditto, 4s. 6d.  
An immense variety in all sizes and qualities always in stock.  
SCHOOL STATIONERY supplied on the most liberal terms.  
GOOD COPY-BOOKS, all rulings, superfine cream paper, 40 pages,  
2s. per dozen.  
Illustrated Price List of Inkstands, Despatch Boxes, Stationery  
Cabinets, Postage Scales, Writing Cases, &c. post free.  
PARTRIDGE & COZENS, Wholesale Manufacturing Station-  
ers, 192, Fleet-street, E.C. Established 1841.

**CHANDLERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU**  
for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Candelabra,  
Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes  
in Porcelain, Vases, and other Ornaments, in a Show-room erected  
expressly for these articles.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

**OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS.**  
Wall Lights and Lustres, Table Glass, &c.  
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 7s. 15s.  
Glass Deserts "All Articles marked" in plain glass.  
Ornament, Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.  
Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.  
LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.  
BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS,  
Broad-street. Established 1807.

**DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and**  
CLOCK MAKER to HER MAJESTY, H.R.H. the Prince  
of Wales, and H.M. the Emperor of Russia.  
Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament.

**SILVER.** Guineas. Ladies' or Gentlemen's Gold.  
Strong Silver Lever Watches, 5. Ladies' or Gentlemen's Gold.  
Do do, superior, 6 to 10. Do do, superior, 10 to 15.  
Do with very thick glass, 12 to 20. Do do, superior, 15 to 25.  
Silver Half Chronometers, 25. Do in Hunting Cases, 40.  
Gold Genera Watches from 7 Guineas upwards.  
Tact Watches for the Blind.  
Two-day Marine Chronometers, 35 Guineas.  
Every description of Clocks and Watches in Silver Cases  
kept in stock; also a large assortment of Repeaters, Centre  
and Independent Seconds, Double-stone Seconds, in Gold Cases,  
from 40 Guineas upwards.  
An elegant Assortment of Fine Gold Waistcoat and Guard  
Chains, from 3 to 35 Guineas.  
Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical Regulators,  
Turret, Church and Bracket Clocks of every description.  
E. Dent & Co., 51, Strand, W.C. (adjoining Coutts's Bank);  
and at 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, E.C.; and also at the Turret  
Clock and Marine Compass Factory, Navy-street, Strand.

**BATHS and TOILET WARE.—WILLIAM**  
B. BURTON has One Large Show-room devoted exclusively  
to the display of Baths and Toilet Ware. The Stock of each is  
at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to  
the Public, and marked at Prices proportionate with those that  
have tended to make his Establishment the most distinguished in  
this Country. Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, 3l.  
to 5l.; Nursery, 15s. to 30s.; Sponging, 14s. to 22s.; Hip, 14s.  
to 31s. 6d. A large Assortment of Gas Furnace, Hot and Cold  
Plunge, Vapour and Camp Shower Baths. Toilet Ware in great  
variety, from 15s. 6d. to 45s. the set of three.

**THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTEADS**  
in the Kingdom is WILLIAM B. BURTON'S.—He has  
Four Large Rooms devoted to the display of his show of Iron  
Brass Bedsteads and Children's Beds, with appropriate Bedding  
and Bed-hangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads from 11s.—  
Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent  
sacking, from 14. 6d. and 15s. 6d. each—handsome,  
ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from  
21. 12s. 6d. to 20l.

**WILLIAM B. BURTON, GENERAL FUR-**  
NISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment to H.R.H.  
the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis, and post paid.  
It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his limited Stock of  
Sterling Silver and Electro-Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia  
Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders,  
Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen-ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers, Pen-  
Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet  
Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room  
Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the  
Twenty large Show-rooms at 35, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,  
Newman-street; 4, 5 and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard.

**TWO PRIZE MEDALS.—**  
JENNER & KNEWSTUBS Ten-Guinea best Morocco or  
Russia Silver-fitted LADY'S DRESSING and WRITING BAGS.  
Gentlemen's ditto. The Ten-Guinea Silver-fitted Lady's Dressing-  
case. The Coronand or Walnut. The Guinea Tourist's Writing  
case. The One-Guinea Travelling Bag. The Guinea Dressing-case.  
At the Manufacturers, JENNER & KNEWSTUBS,  
33, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, and 68 and 69, JERMYN-STREET.

**No. 7, BANK-BUILDINGS,** corner of Old  
Jewry, London, is the CHIEF OFFICE of the ACCI-  
DENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY.  
J. W. ORAM, Secretary.

**REMOVAL.**—Messrs. ALEX & JONES, Sur-  
geon-Dentists, have REMOVED their Practice to 53,  
BROOK-STREET, Grosvenor-square, in consequence of the  
Premises, 31, New Bridge-street, being required by the London,  
Chatham and Dover Railway.

**HOWARD & SONS' MACHINE-MADE**  
CABINET WORK.—The introduction of Steam-power  
in the manufacture enables HOWARD & SONS to offer the best  
possible quality of FURNITURE of all kinds at a very moderate  
rate. Designs and Estimates free.

**ELKINGTON & CO.** desire respectfully to call  
the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE  
to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety,  
both in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE, from either of their  
Establishments:—

LONDON—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-  
gate-street, E.C.  
DUBLIN—College Green.  
LIVERPOOL—Church-street.  
MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street,  
BIRMINGHAM.  
Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post.  
Replating and Gilding as usual.

**CHURCH, TURRET and STABLE CLOCKS.**  
J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by  
Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,  
and Maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition, 1862, having  
erected Steam-power and improved Machinery for Clockmaking,  
at the Manufactory, Ludgate-hill, will be glad to furnish to  
Clergymen, Architects, and Committees, Estimates and Specimen  
for every description of Horological Machine, especially  
Cathedral and Public Clocks, chiming tunes on any number of  
bells. A descriptive pamphlet on church clocks post free for one  
stamp.—Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1778.

**CLOCKS,** by the best Artists, for Drawing,  
Dining, and Bed Rooms; Library, Bracket, Carriage and  
Warehouse, Musical, and Astronomical. Benson's Illustrated  
Historical Pamphlet (post free for two stamps) contains patterns  
and prices.—Ludgate-hill.

**BENSON'S WATCHES.**—"Most exquisite  
ornamental details for Watch Cases that are shown in the  
Building—Times, May 7, 1862.—Chimney, Duplex, Lever,  
Horizontal, Repeaters, Centre Seconds, and Keyless Watches.  
Benson's Illustrated Historical Pamphlet (post free for two  
stamps) enables those who live in any part of the world to select  
a Watch and have it sent safe by post.  
J. W. BENSON, Manufactory, Ludgate-hill, Branch Establish-  
ment, 63, Cornhill.

**CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES**—the most  
secure against Fire and Thieves.  
CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.  
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR and STREET-DOOR  
LATCHES.  
CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.  
Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.  
CHUBB & SONS, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 29, Lord-  
street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolver-  
hampton.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' GENUINE**  
MUSTARD.  
Dr. HASSALL, having subjected this Mustard to a rigorous  
microscopical examination and chemical analysis, reports that it  
contains the three essential properties of good Mustard, viz.:—  
PURITY, PUNGENCY and DELICATE FLAVOUR.  
See that each Package bears their Trade Mark, the "Price Ox",  
and Dr. Hassall's Report.  
Sold by all Grocers, &c., throughout the Kingdom.  
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Brick-lane and Wentworth-street,  
London, N.E.

**CANDLES.—PRIZE MEDAL.—PARAFFINE.**  
Adopted by Her Majesty's Government for the Military  
Stations.

**J. C. & J. FIELD,**  
the original Manufacturers, and holders of the 1862 Prize Medal,  
caution the Public against any spurious imitations. Their label  
is on all packets and boxes.  
Sold by all Dealers throughout the Kingdom. Wholesale and  
for Exportation at the Works, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, London,  
S., where also may be obtained their celebrated United Service  
Soyl Tablets.

**SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS'**  
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.  
This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs  
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"  
is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.  
The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations,  
and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper,  
Label, Bottle and Stopper.

**ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE.**  
\* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Wor-  
cester: Messrs. CROSS & BLACKWELL, Messrs. BARCLAY  
& SONS, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

**THE SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS,**  
TUCKER'S PATENT.  
Or "SOMMIER TUCKER," price from 25s.  
Received the only Prize Medal or Honourable Mention given  
to BEDDING of any description at the International Exhibition,  
1862.—The Jury of Class 30, in their Report, page 6, No. 2905, and  
page 11, No. 2914, say:—  
"The Sommer Tucker is perfectly solid, very healthy, and  
moderate in price."  
"A combination as simple as it is ingenious."  
"A bed as healthy as it is comfortable."  
To be obtained of most respectable Upholsterers and Bedding  
Warehousemen, or Wholesale of the Manufacturers, WM. SMEE  
& SONS, Finsbury, London, E.C.

**MR. LAWRENCE VANDERPANT, Dentist,**  
replaces LOST TEETH by a system that insures a per-  
fect restoration of nature, causing no pain or inconvenience, at  
a cost of one-third the usual charge. At home from 11 till 4.  
22, MADDOX-STREET, Bond-street, W.

**GOOD APPETITE and increased bodily enjoy-**  
ment may be insured by a gentle course of PARK'S LIFE  
PILLS.—May be had of any Chemist.

**WHITEFIERS GLASS WORKS,**  
LONDON, F.C.  
Between BRIDGE-STREET, Blackfriars, and the TEMPLE.

JAMES POWELL & SONS exhibit a Chandelier, designed  
after the style of Ancient Venetian as "Modern English."  
Also, a Window, designed by H. HOLDAVE, at the Exhibition of  
Painted Glass, South Kensington, where may be also seen Specimens  
of Painting on Opague Glass, combined with Glass Mosaic,  
for wall decorations.  
Messrs. POWELL were awarded one Prize Medal at the Inter-  
national Exhibition in 1861; and two Prize Medals in 1862.

**CHOCOLAT-MENIER, (Manufactured only in**  
France), the best Aliment for Breakfast known since 1825.  
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION EXCEEDS 4,000,000 lb.  
Unadulterated, Pure, and highly Nutritious.  
Wholesale—M. MENIER, Paris, and 119, Chancery-lane, W.C.  
Retail—BATTY & CO, 15 and 16, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.  
and all respectable Houses.

**ROWLANDS' MASSACAR OIL.**—This elo-  
gant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its  
unparalleled success in promoting the growth, restoring, and  
beautifying the Human Hair. Its invaluable properties have ob-  
tained the patronage of royalty and the aristocracy throughout  
Europe, and its introduction into the nursery of royalty. Price  
3s. 6d. each (equal to four small), and 12s. per bottle. Sold  
at 50, HATTON-GARDEN, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

**\* ASK FOR "ROWLANDS' MASSACAR OIL."**  
**FIELD'S CELEBRATED**  
**UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS,**  
4d. and 6d. each, sold by all Chemists and Grocers throughout  
the Kingdom; but the public should ask for FIELD'S, and see  
that the name of J. C. & J. FIELD is on each packet, box and  
tablet.  
Wholesale and for Exportation at the Works, Upper Marsh,  
Lambeth, London, S., where also may be obtained their Prize  
Medal Paraffine Candles.

**PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.**  
**ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS**  
and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS  
Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings;  
Despatch Boxes, and Travelling Cases, and 500 other arti-  
cles. Home of Continental Travelling.—ILLUSTRATED  
CATALOGUE, post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and  
Patentee, 47, WESLEY-STREET, London, W.C.  
Also, Allen's Barrack-Furniture. Catalogue of Officer's Bed-  
steads, Washstand Stands, Canteens, &c. post free.

**COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE—UNWIN &**  
ALBERT 24, PICCADILLY—changes grey hair to a per-  
manent natural brown or black. Application most easy: its  
extraordinary power upon the hair so effective and instantaneous  
that grey hair is colourless the moment it is touched.—Class at  
5s. 6d., 10s. 6d. and 21s.; sample Case, 5s. 6d. by post 4s. stamps.

**PROLAPSUS ANI and PILES.—BAILEY'S**  
IMPROVED APPARATUS for Prolapsus Ani and Piles is  
extremely light, easily adapted, and admitted to be the most  
effective instrument used for the relief of these complaints.—  
W. H. BAILEY & SONS, 418, Oxford-street, London.

**DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA**  
has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by  
the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public,  
as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, head-  
ache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate  
constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. It is pre-  
pared in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength, by  
DINNEFORD & CO., 172, NEW BOND-STREET, London, and  
sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

**SALVE O P E D E S.**  
TENDER FEET.  
A sure Remedy is ANGUS SLEIGH'S "SALVE PEDES."  
Sold by Chemists, Patent Medicine Vendors, and Perfumers,  
in half-bottles, 1s. 6d.; and bottles, 2s. 6d. each; wholesale of  
A. Sleigh, 13, Little Britain, E.C.

**METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pat-**  
tern TOOTH BRUSHES, and Penetrating unbleached Hair  
Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna  
Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb and Perfumery.  
The Tooth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth—the  
hairs never come loose. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth  
Powder, 2s. per box.—Address 130n and 131, OXFORD-STREET.

**COCKLES ANTIBILIOUS and FAMILY**  
APERTENT PILLS.—These Pills are composed of the  
mildest Vegetable Aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers  
of the Camomile, and combining aromatic and tonic properties,  
will be found the best remedy for Indigestion, Bilious Attacks,  
Sick Headache, Acidity or Heartburn, Flatulency, Spasms, &c.  
—Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, Surgeon, 18, New Ormond-  
street; and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in Boxes, at 1s. 12d.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR Indigestion, Bilious**  
and Liver Complaints, FRAMPTON'S FILL OF HEALTH.  
—Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 12d. and 2s. 9d. per box; or  
obtained through any Chemist.

**INDIGESTION.—MORSON'S PEPSINE**  
WINE is a perfectly palatable form for administering this  
popular remedy for weak digestion.  
Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 19 and 45, Southamp-  
ton-row, Russell-square, W.C., in Bottles, at 2s., 5s. and 10s. each.  
PEPSINE LOZENGES in Boxes at 2s. 6d. per box, and 10s. each.  
STARCH MANUFACTURERS  
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.  
**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**  
USED IN THE ROYAL LAKE, &c.,  
AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.  
Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c. &c.



# WORKS PUBLISHED BY BRADBURY & EVANS.

Complete in 22 vols. 4to. and Index.

## THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA.

A NEW DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.

Conducted by CHARLES KNIGHT.

*The English Cyclopædia is published in Four Divisions, each Division being complete in itself, and sold as a separate Work.*

**THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY. In 4 vols.**

cloth, 2l. 2s.; or 2 vols. half morocco, 2l. 10s.

**THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF NATURAL HISTORY. In 4 vols.**

cloth, 2l. 2s.; or 2 vols. half morocco, 2l. 10s.

**THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY. In 6 vols.**

cloth, 3l.; or in 3 vols. half morocco, 3l. 12s.

**THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. In 8 vols.**

cloth, 4l. 16s.; or 4 vols. half morocco, 5l. 12s.

To which is now added, in 1 vol. 4to. uniform with the Work, price 6s. cloth;  
or 5s. half bound morocco,

### A SYNOPTICAL INDEX TO THE FOUR DIVISIONS.

\* \* *The price of the complete Work, in 22 vols. (exclusive of the Index), bound in cloth, is 12l.; and in Double Volumes, half bound in morocco, 14l. 4s.*

From the QUARTERLY REVIEW, April, 1863.

"The 'English Cyclopædia' is a work that, as a whole, has no superior, and very few equals of its kind; that, taken by itself, supplies the place of a small library, and, used in a large library, is found to present many points of information that are sought in vain in any other cyclopædia in the English language."

In 8 vols. large vo. price 3l. 16s. 6d. handsomely bound in cloth, illustrated with many hundred Woodcuts and Steel Engravings, and

DICATED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,

CHARLES KNIGHT'S

### POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

From the WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

"So far as we are acquainted with this comprehensive History, we cannot hesitate to commend the results of Mr. Knight's seven years' labour. His History is probably the most available and the most informing 'History of England' that we possess."

With a Coloured Frontispiece and Numerous Illustrations on Wood by JOHN LEECH,  
price 10s. 6d.

### A LITTLE TOUR IN IRELAND.

BEING A VISIT TO DUBLIN, GALWAY, CONNEMARA, ATHLONE, LIMERICK, KILLARNEY, GLENGARIFF, CORK, &c.

By AN OXONIAN.

In 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 6s. a CHEAP EDITION of

### VERNER'S PRIDE.

By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, Author of 'East Lynne,' &c.

"'Verner's Pride' is, in our opinion, the best novel which Mrs. Wood has produced since she rose into sudden celebrity on the publication of 'East Lynne.'—*Times*."

This day is published, Second Edition, price 2l. 12s. 6d., 33 Plates, royal 4to.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE

### COMPARATIVE ANATOMY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

By JOSEPH SWAN.

This day is published, price 1l. 1s., 18 Plates, demy 4to.

### DELINEATIONS OF THE BRAIN

IN RELATION TO VOLUNTARY MOTION.

By JOSEPH SWAN.

This day is published, in 1 vol. demy 8vo. price 18s. illustrated with numerous Plans, Sections, and Sketches of Gardens and General Objects, a New Edition, greatly enlarged, of

### HOW TO LAY OUT A GARDEN.

Intended as a General Guide in Choosing, Forming, or Improving an Estate, from a Quarter of an Acre to a Hundred Acres in extent.

By EDWARD KEMP, Landscape Gardener, Birkenhead.

## SECOND VOLUME OF CHARLES KNIGHT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

In cloth boards, price 10s. 6d., the SECOND VOLUME of

### PASSAGES OF A WORKING LIFE DURING HALF A CENTURY.

"Mr. Charles Knight has been beyond any man of his time, with perhaps the exception of Mr. Robert Chambers, the most active and successful Diffuser of Useful Knowledge. Yet, in our opinion, of the many volumes he has put forth, no one is more replete with profitable and entertaining knowledge than that which we now lay down with regret. He has mingled with admirable skill the useful with the agreeable; and we look with equal impatience and confidence for Volume II. and III. of 'Passages of a Working Life.'—*Saturday Review*."

In a few days will be published, in a handsome volume, gilt edges, price 21s.

### EARLY PENCILINGS FROM PUNCH.

(CHIEFLY POLITICAL.)

By JOHN LEECH.

[Next week.]

In a few days will be published, price 2s., with numerous Illustrations by

CHARLES KEENE,

### TRACKS FOR TOURISTS;

OR, THE CONTINENTAL COMPANION.

By F. C. BURNAND.

[Next week.]

Sporting Works, with Coloured Illustrations by JOHN LEECH.

In Monthly Parts, price 1s. each,

### MR. FACEY ROMFORD'S HOUNDS.

By the Author of 'Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour.'

[No. III. next week.]

Works by the same Author:—

8vo. price 14s.

### MR. SPONGE'S SPORTING TOUR.

8vo. price 18s.

### HANDLEY CROSS; or, Mr. Jorrocks's Hunt.

8vo. price 14s. cloth,

### PLAIN, OR RINGIETS?

8vo. price 14s.

### ASK MAMMA; or, the Richest Commoner in England.

This day is published, price 7s. 6d., the TENTH VOLUME of

### ONCE A WEEK.

AN ILLUSTRATED MISCELLANY OF LITERATURE, ART, SCIENCE, AND POPULAR INFORMATION.

Published every Saturday, price 3d.; in Monthly Parts, price 1s.; and Half-yearly Volumes price 7s. 6d.

New Story by the Author of 'Verner's Pride,' &c.

### LORD OAKBURN'S DAUGHTERS.

A NEW STORY,

By the Author of 'EAST LYNNE,' 'VERNER'S PRIDE,' &c.,

Is now in course of publication in 'ONCE A WEEK.'

Large Folio Volume, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 21s.

### CARTOONS FROM PUNCH.

By JOHN TENNIEL.

With Explanatory Notes by MARK LEMON.

In 4 vols. price 12s. each,

### PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER.

FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. PUNCH.

By JOHN LEECH.

New Edition of Nature-Printed Ferns.

This day is published, in 2 vols. royal 8vo. price 3l.

### NATURE-PRINTED BRITISH FERNS;

BEING FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF FERNS FOUND IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

By THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S.

THE FIGURES NATURE-PRINTED BY HENRY BRADBURY.

"We have here pictures of all our British kinds of Ferns, with their principal variations of form, presented to us with precisely the same appearance as would be exhibited if the living species were pressed flat upon sheets of white paper. The merest tyro may identify in a few minutes any species by simply placing the living leaf side by side with its portrait, which reproduces it in the minutest detail and in its natural dimensions."—*Quarterly Review*.

No. 11, BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.  
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid. Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, June 23, 1884.

APHY.

tion of his  
rt, in an  
nd, en-  
admirable  
r Volume

I.

nd week.

nd week.

EECH.

nd week.

nd.

D

imes

cc.,

R.

; OF

tions of  
g species  
utes any  
it in the

.C.  
lished  
, Mr.